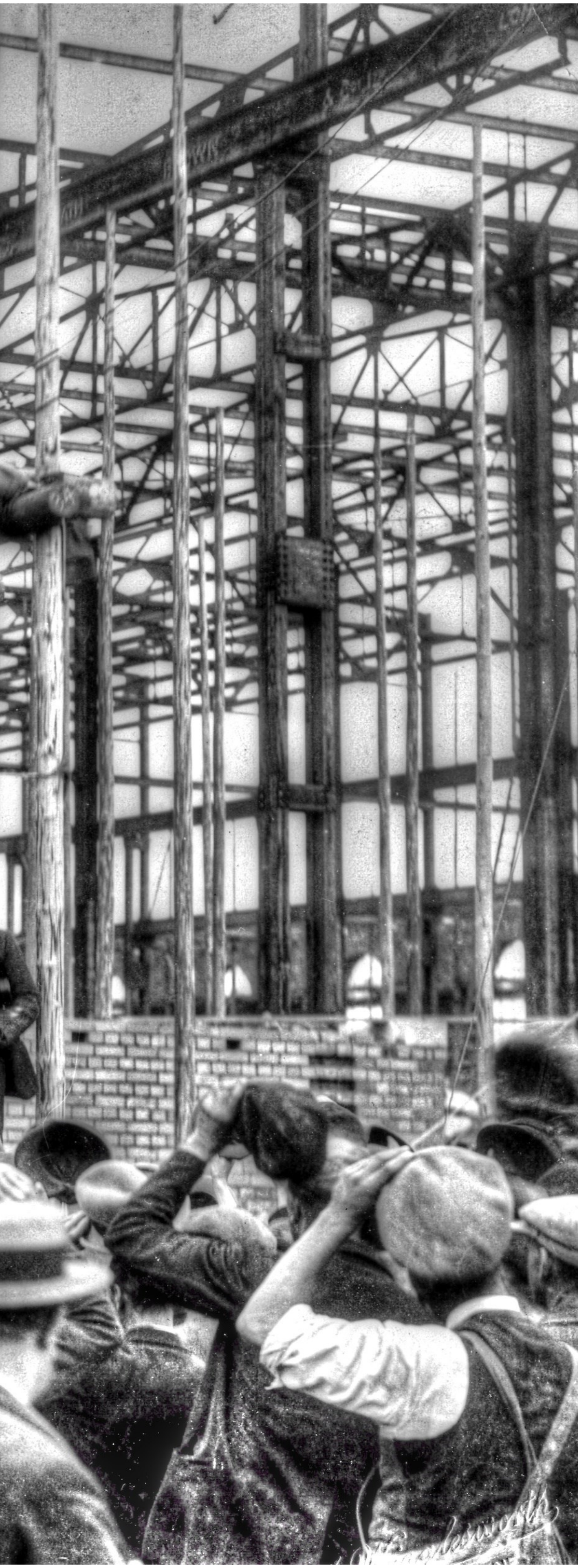
Kemsley Paper Mill
Making Paper Since 1923

Kemsley Mill Foundation Stone Ceremony 1923



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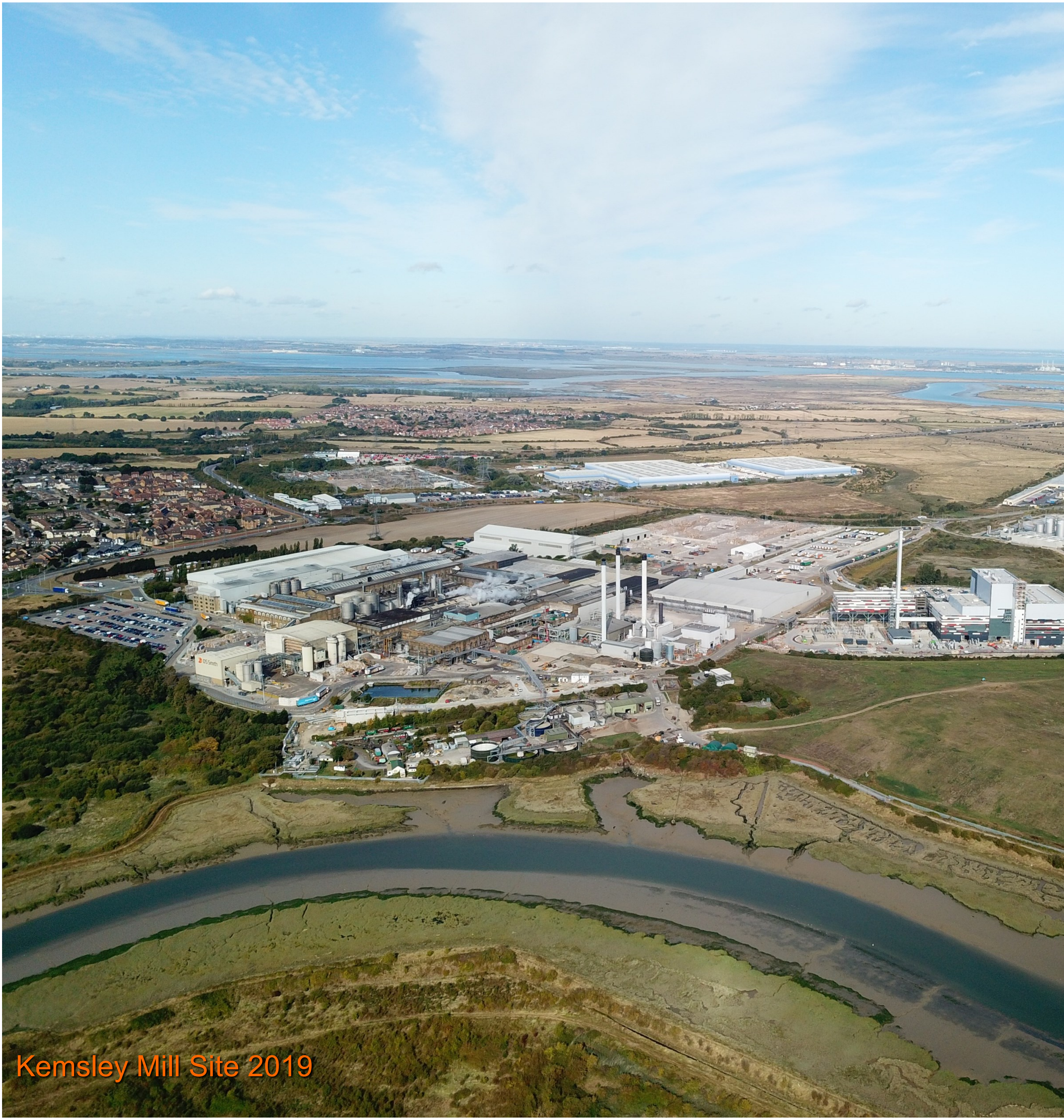
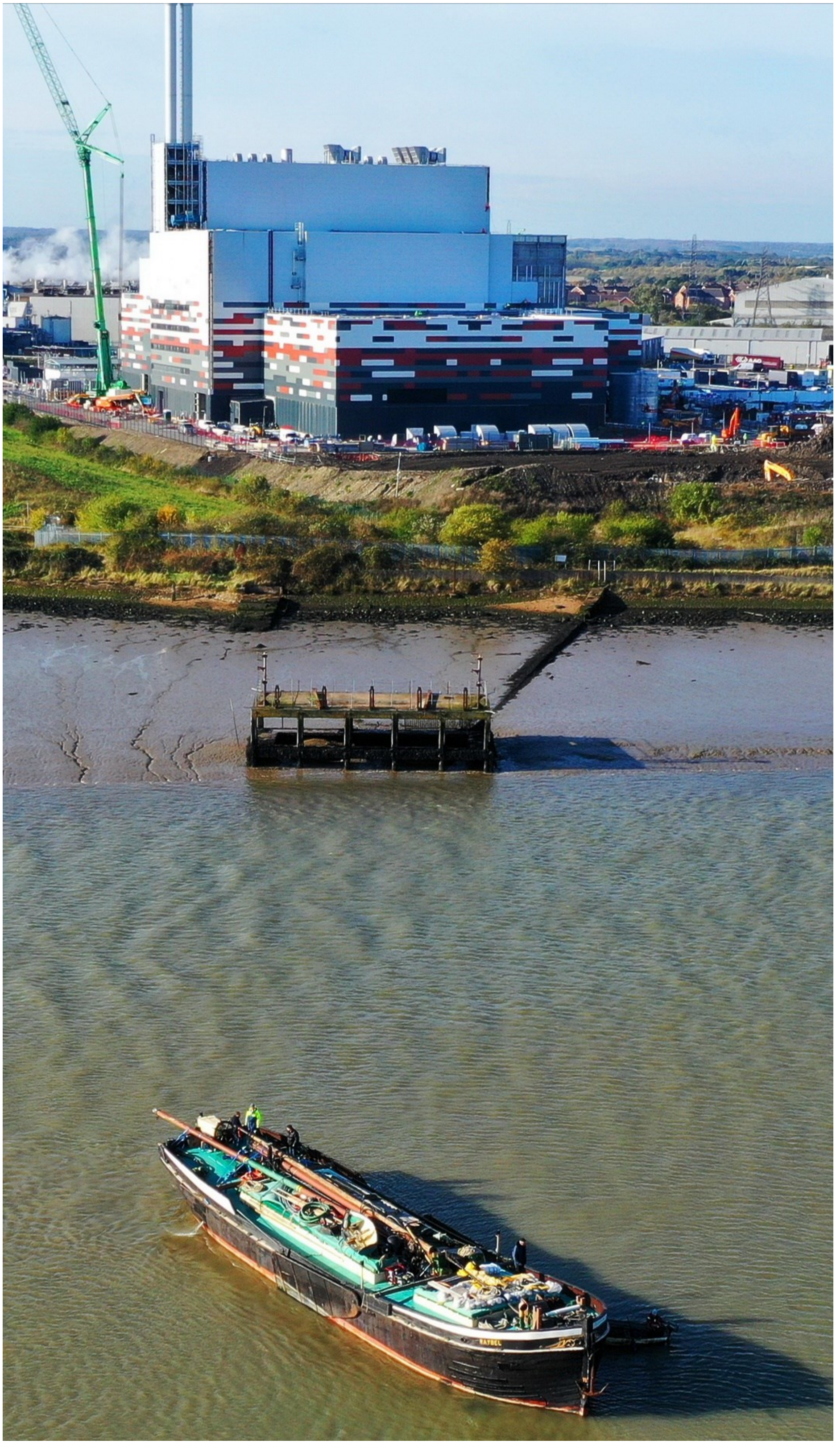
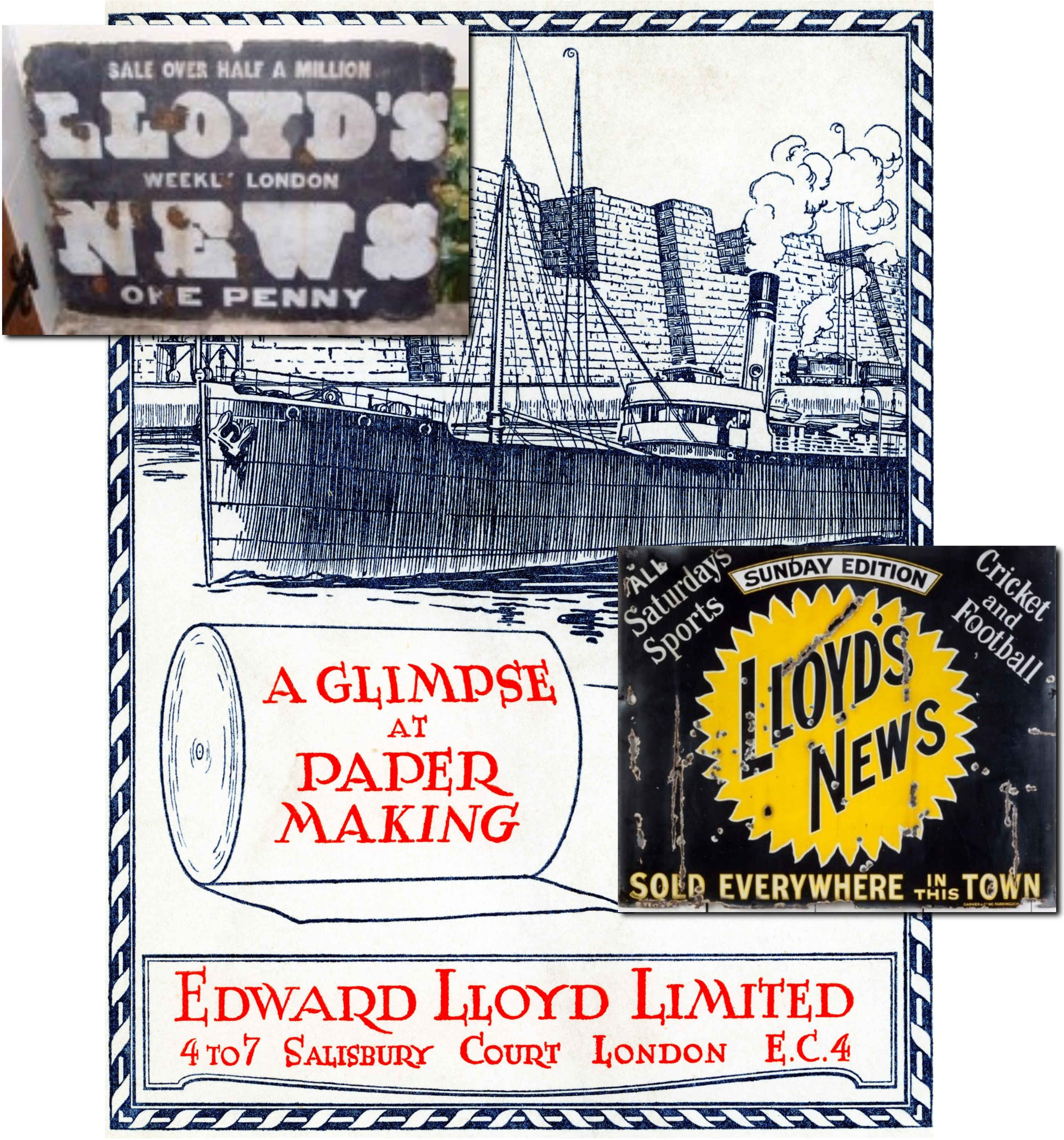
Compiled by G Milgate
Supported by
A Kenward, C Marshall, J Scott, A Bowman



Kemsley Mill Site 2019

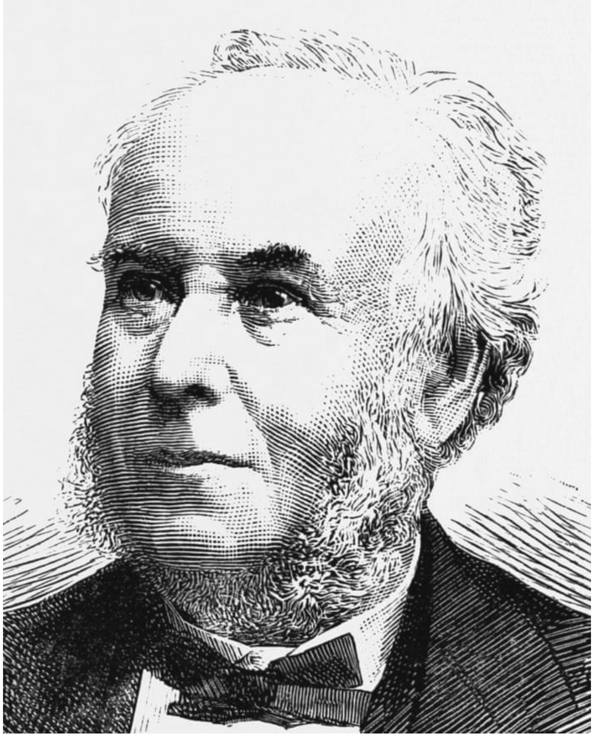

RAYBEL



A GLIMPSE
AT
PAPER
MAKING

EDWARD LLOYD LIMITED
4 TO 7 SALISBURY COURT LONDON E.C.4

The Lloyd Era 1923 -1927



Left: Edward Lloyd (Newspaper Man)

Below: Frank Lloyd (Paper Maker)

Mill Construction

The Paper Machines 1, 2, 3, 4

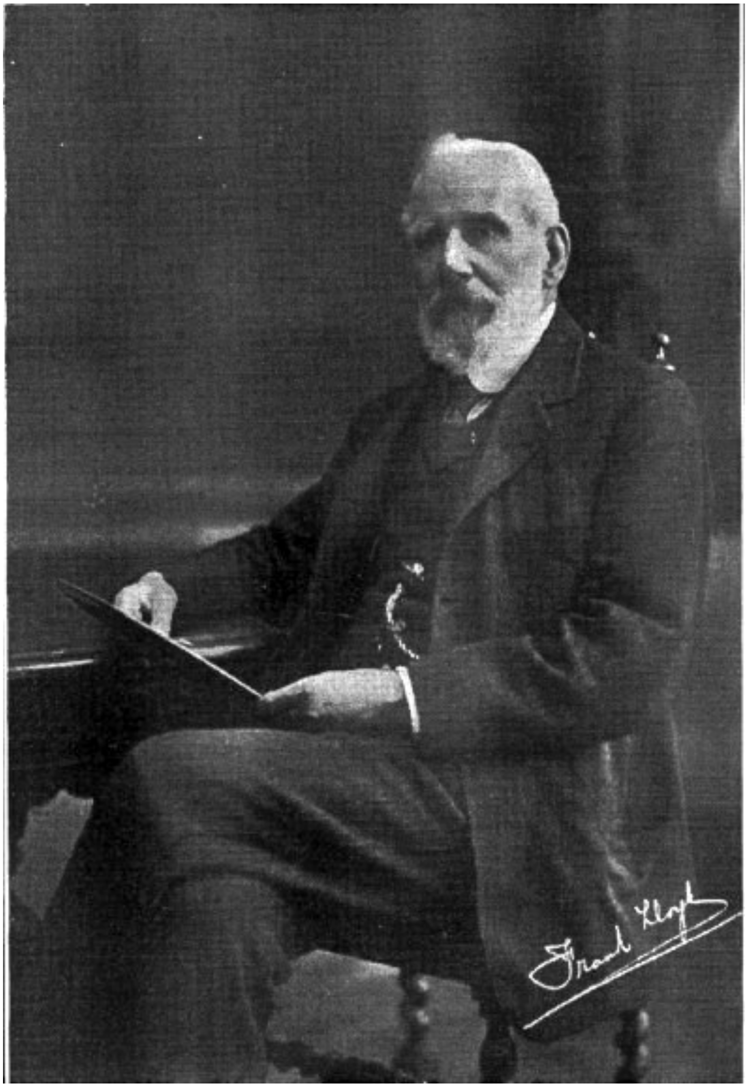
Raw Materials – Wood

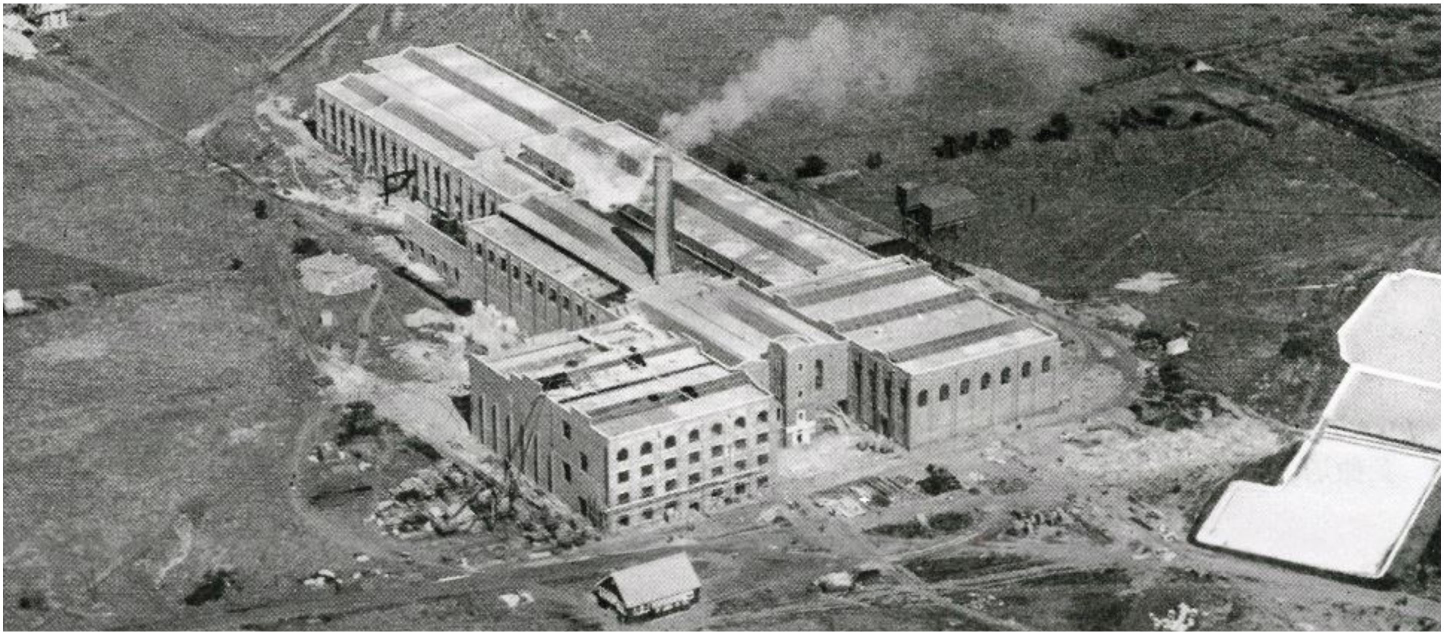
Energy

The Ponds and Fresh Water

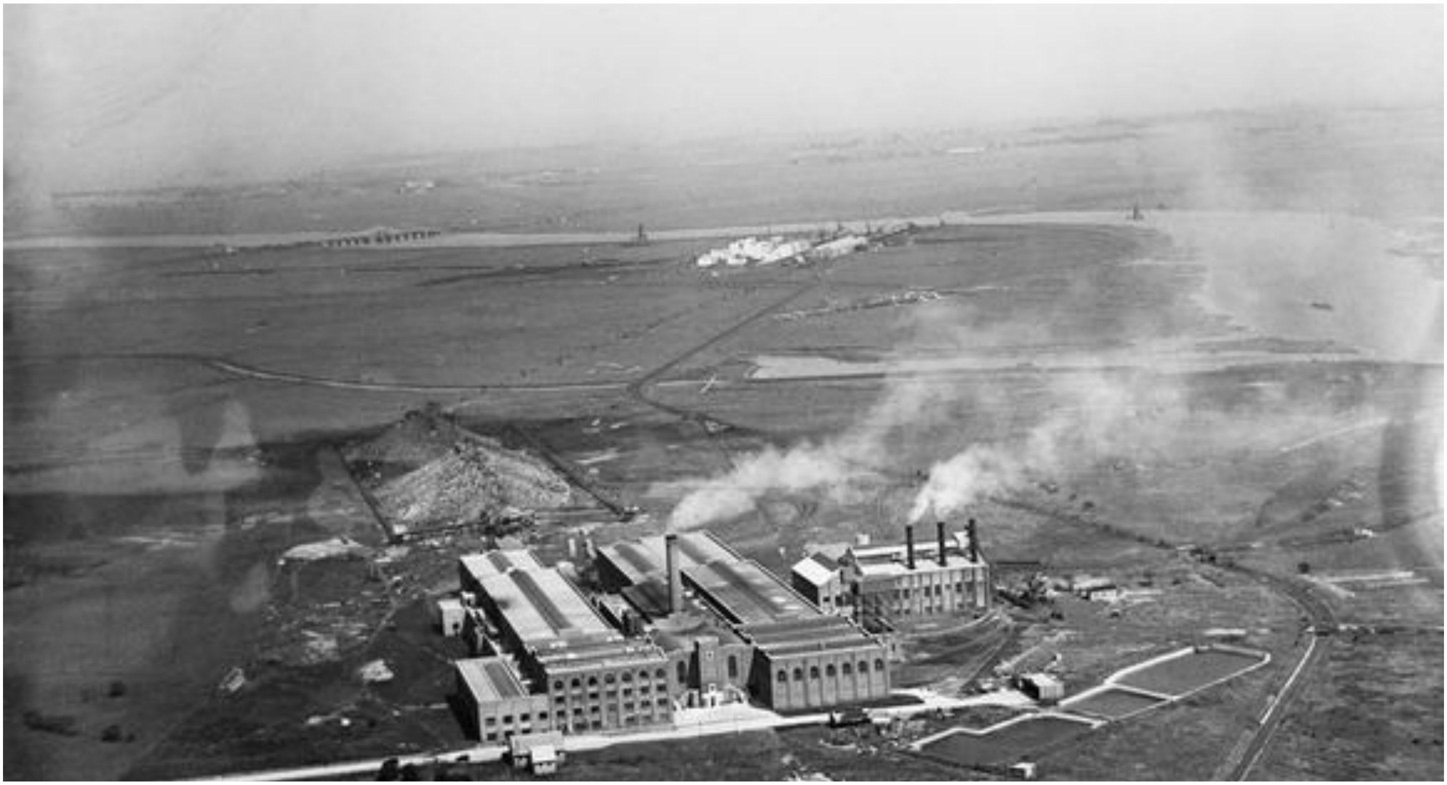
The Village

Ridham Docks and the Railway

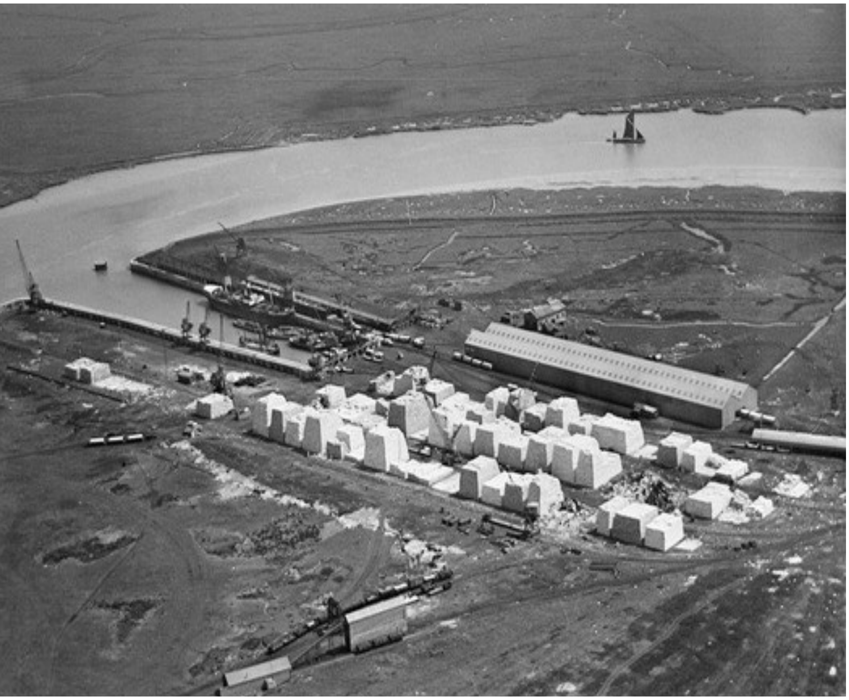




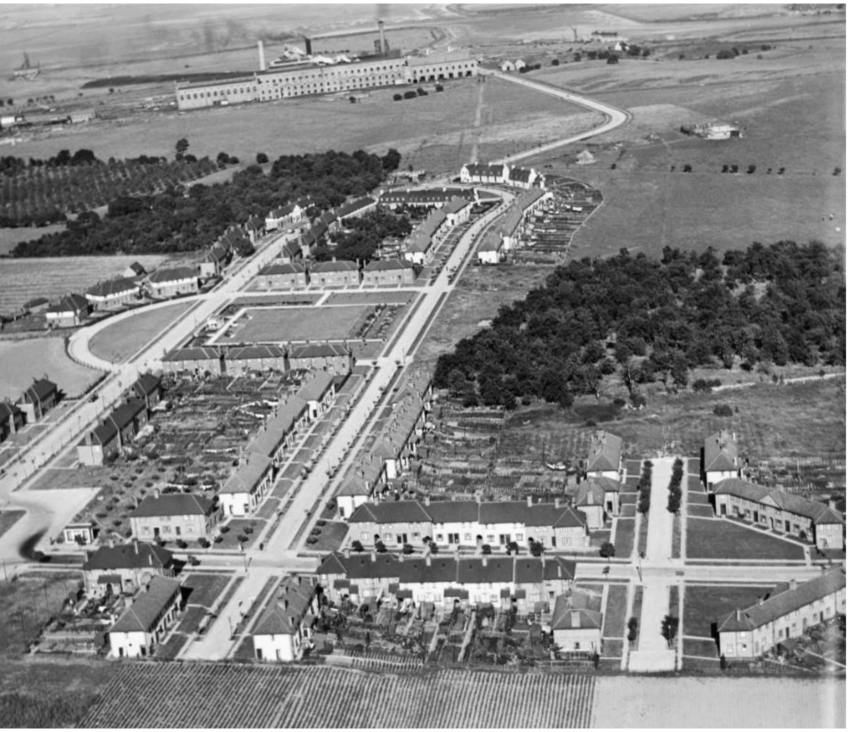
Stage 1 Completed 1924



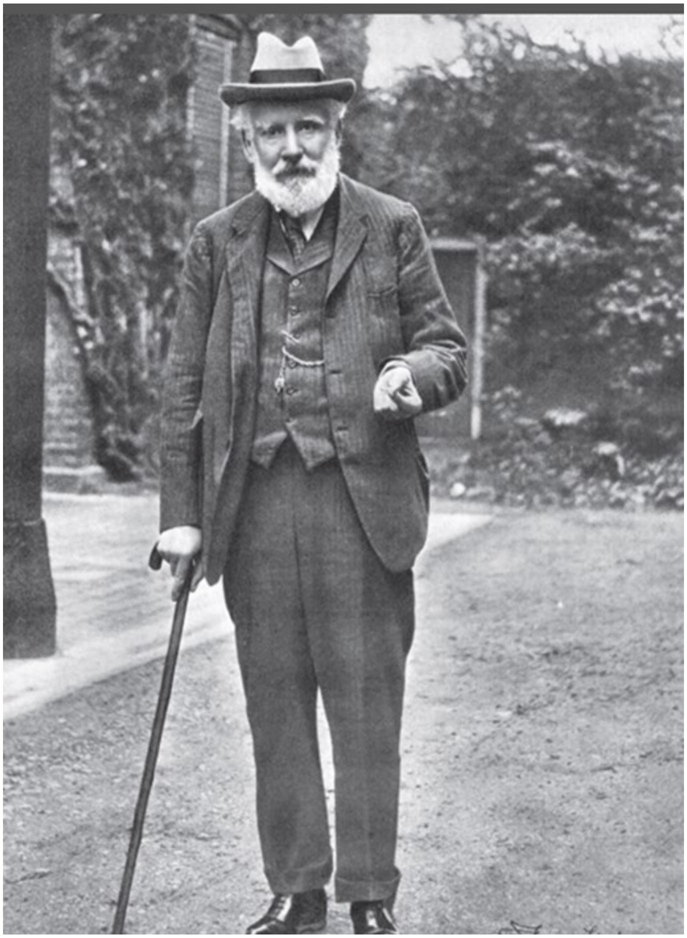
Stage 2 Completed1927



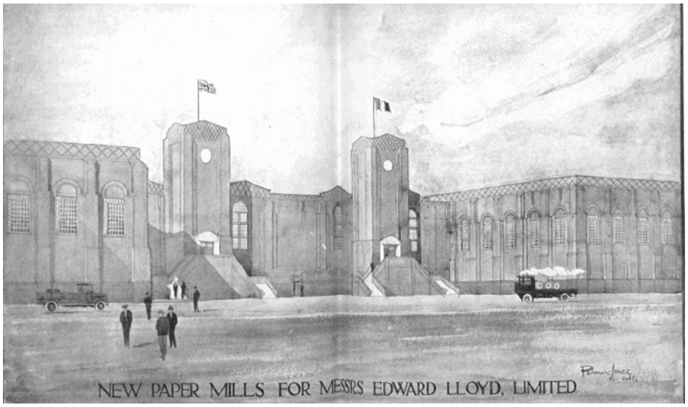
Ridham Dock



Kemsley Village



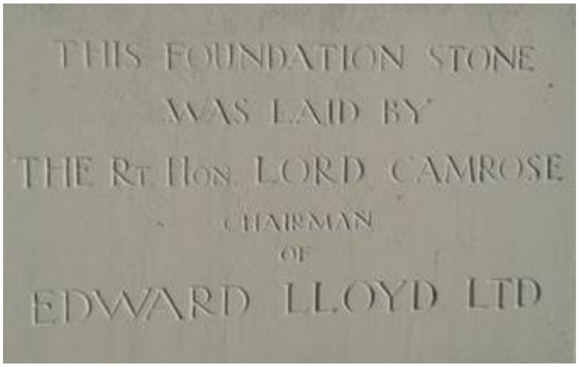
Frank Lloyd



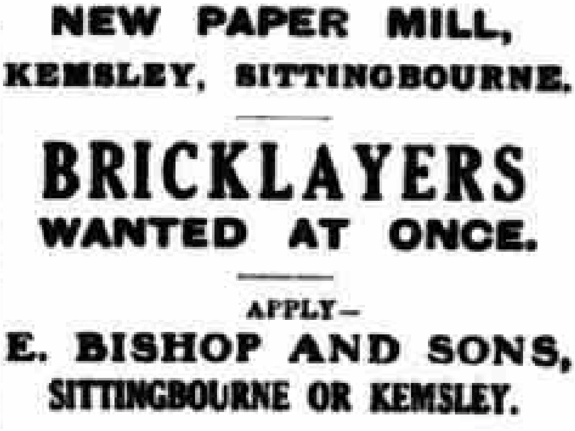
NEW PAPER MILLS FOR MESSRS EDWARD LLOYD, LIMITED

Drawing of the facade of the mill from the architects book 1922

Edward Lloyd 1815-1890 .



THIS FOUNDATION STONE
WAS LAID BY
THE Rt Hon. LORD CAMROSE
CHAIRMAN
OF
EDWARD LLOYD LTD



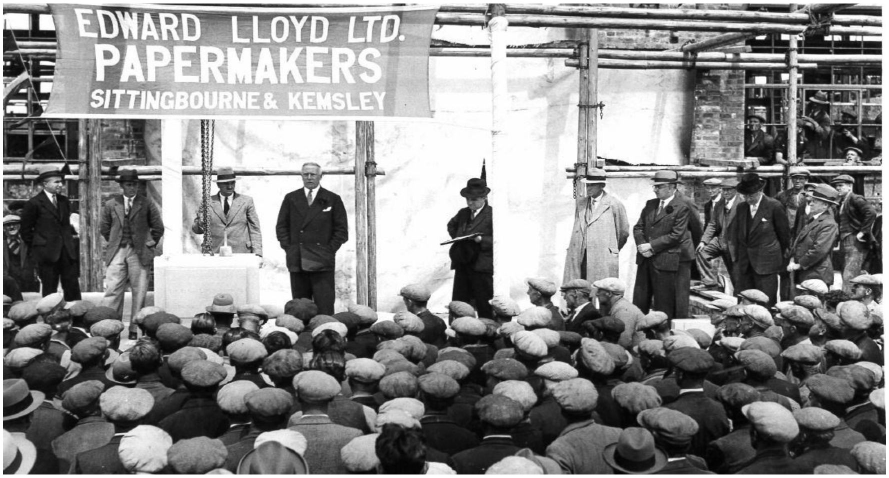
NEW PAPER MILL,
KEMSLEY, SITTINGBOURNE.

BRICKLAYERS
WANTED AT ONCE.

APPLY—
E. BISHOP AND SONS,
SITTINGBOURNE OR KEMSLEY.

Foundation Stone Stage 1

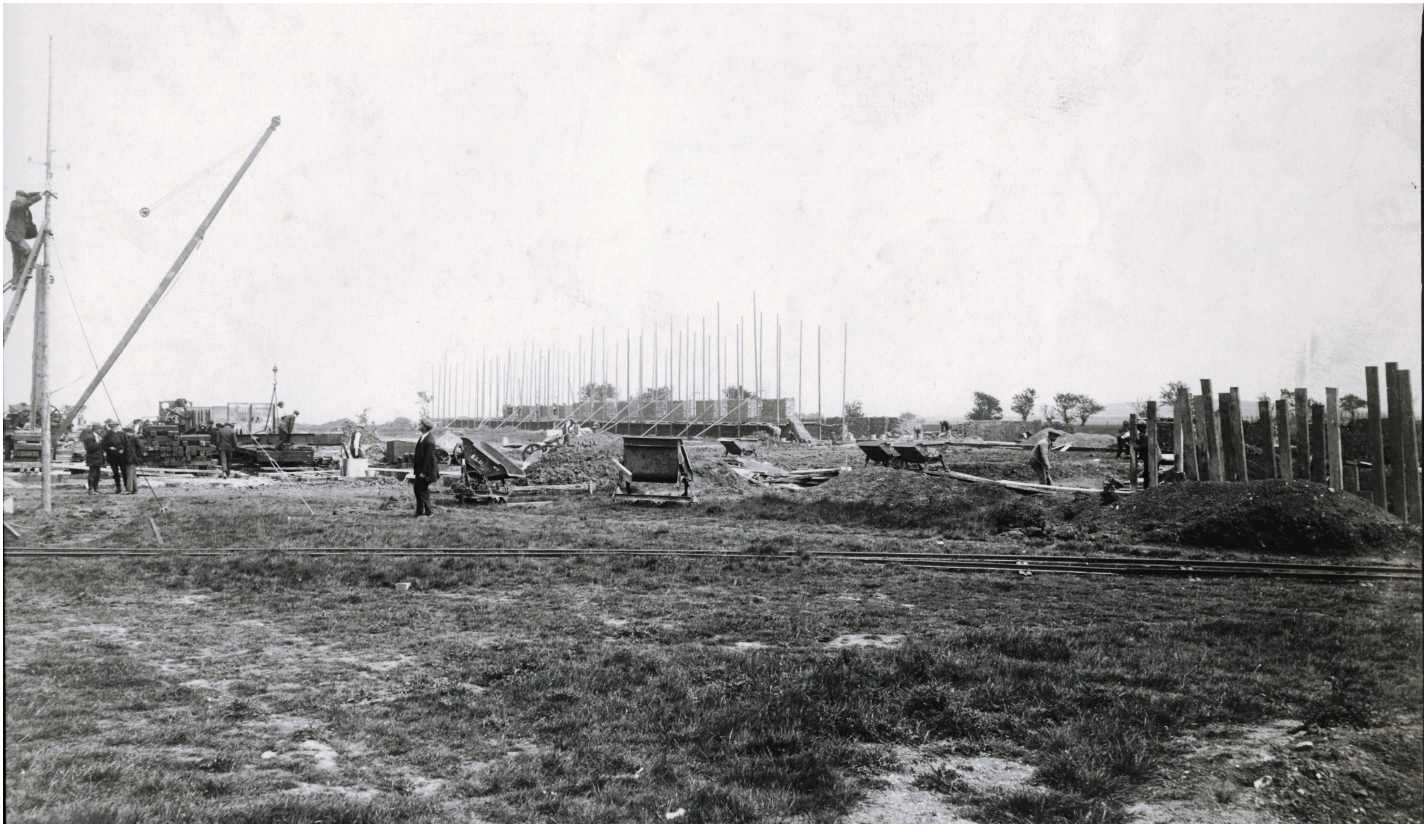
Foundation Stone Stage 1 Frank Lloyd



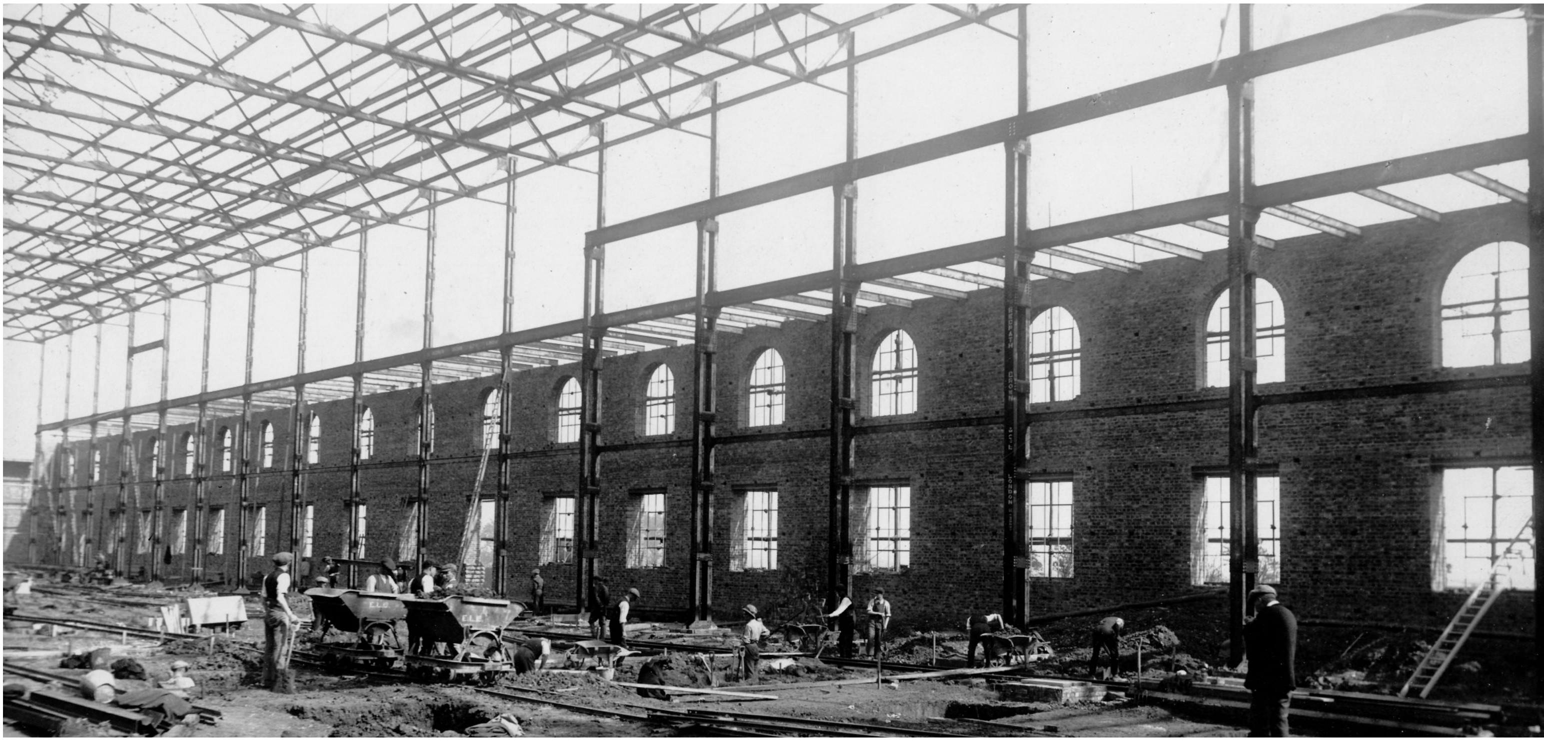
Foundation Stone Stage 3 Lord Camrose

Building work on Kemsley Mill was actually commenced in May 1923. Thirteen months later the first papermaking machine was running. The second machine was started up in the first week of September. Such a record for building construction, and the installation of everything that is necessary to give it life, in what is admitted by experts to be the finest and the best equipped paper mill in the world. One is staggered by the immensity of the whole thing. **Excerpt east Kent gazette Oct 18 1924** Below first foundations laid 1&2 machine house 1st June 1923

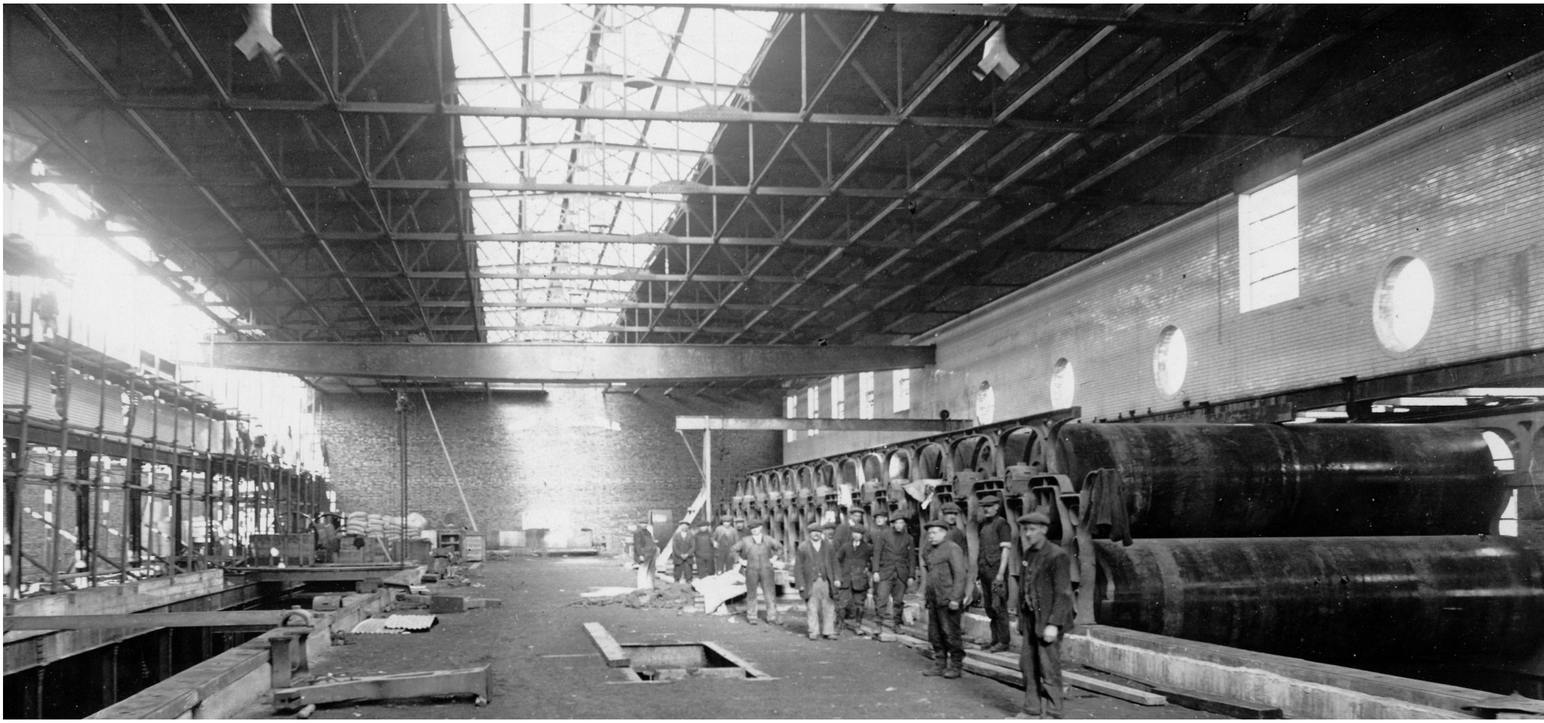
Left: Frank Lloyd



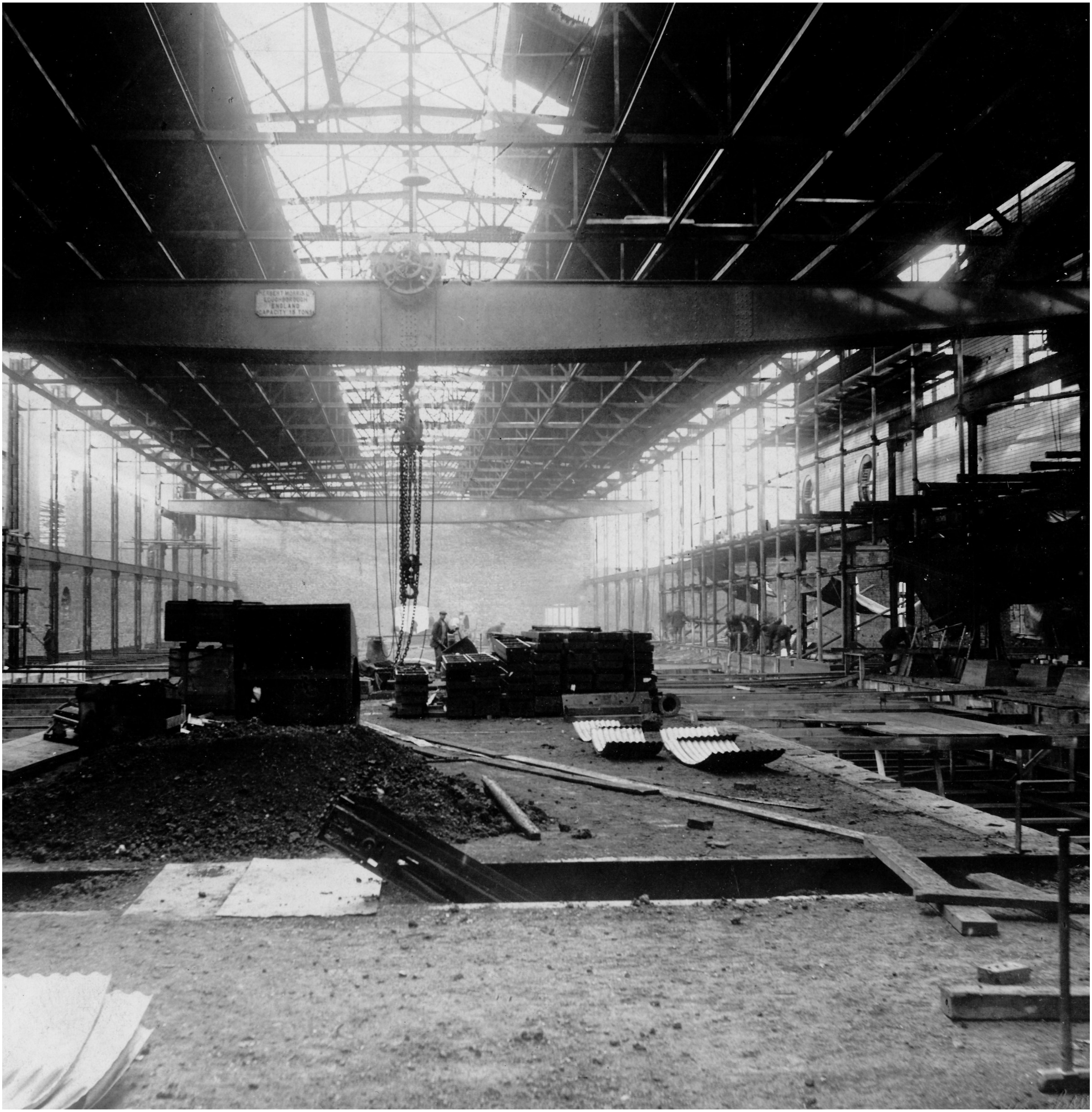
First Foundations being Laid 01/06/1923



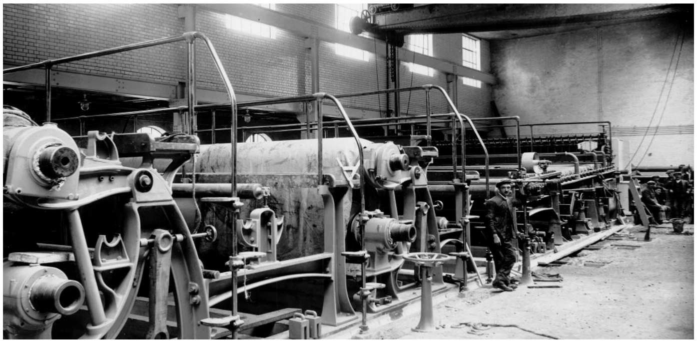
Stage 1 PM1&2 Machine House 1923



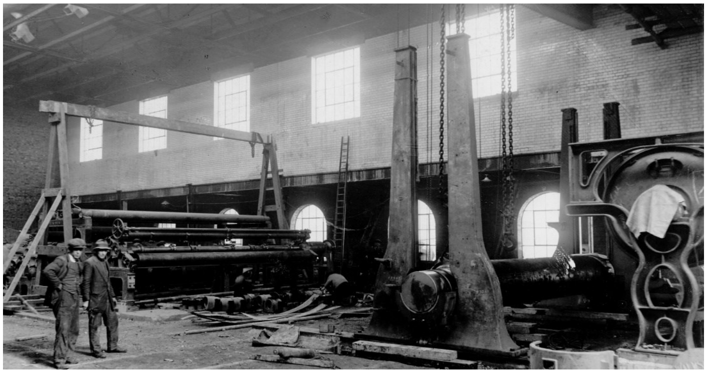
Stage 1 PM1&2 Machine Sole Plates & Cylinders 1923



Stage 1 PM1&2 Machine Room 1923



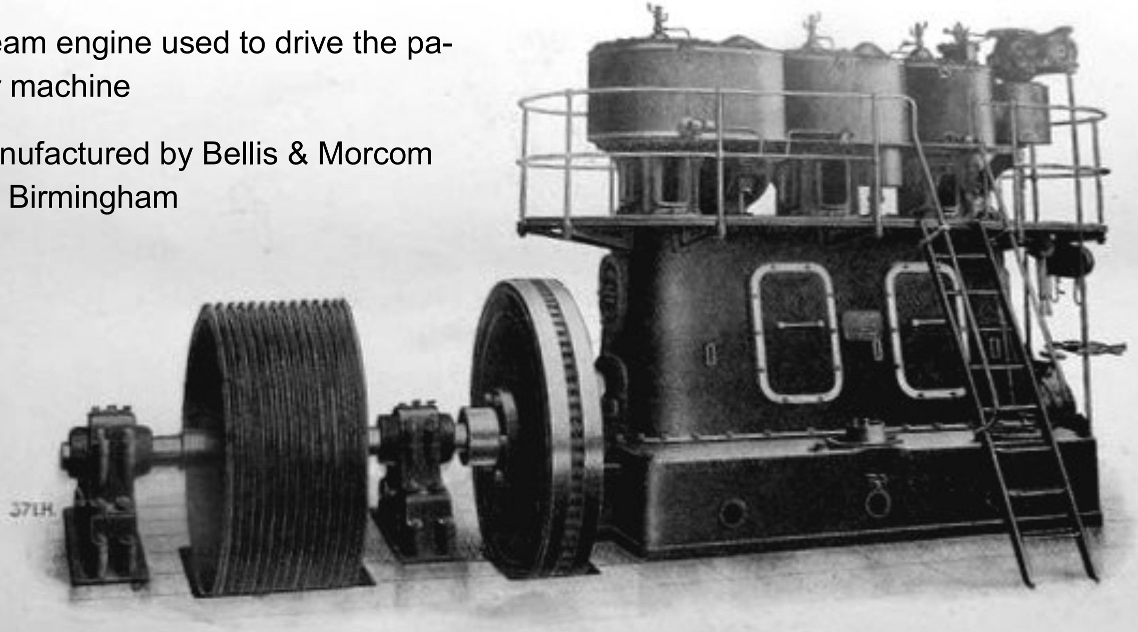
Stage 1 PM1Wire & Press 1923



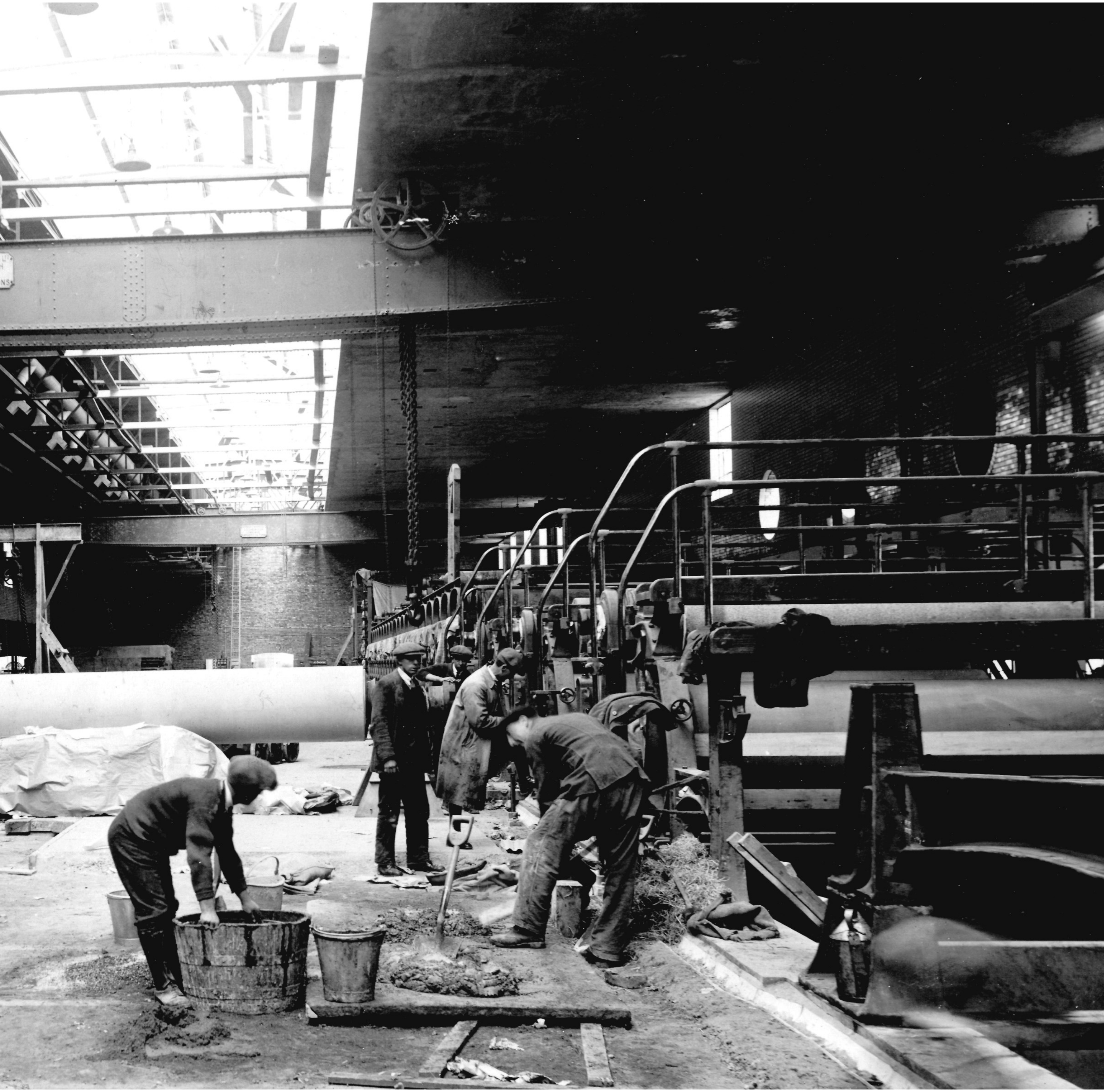
Stage 1 PM 1 Dry End 1923

Steam engine used to drive the paper machine

Manufactured by Bellis & Morcom Ltd Birmingham



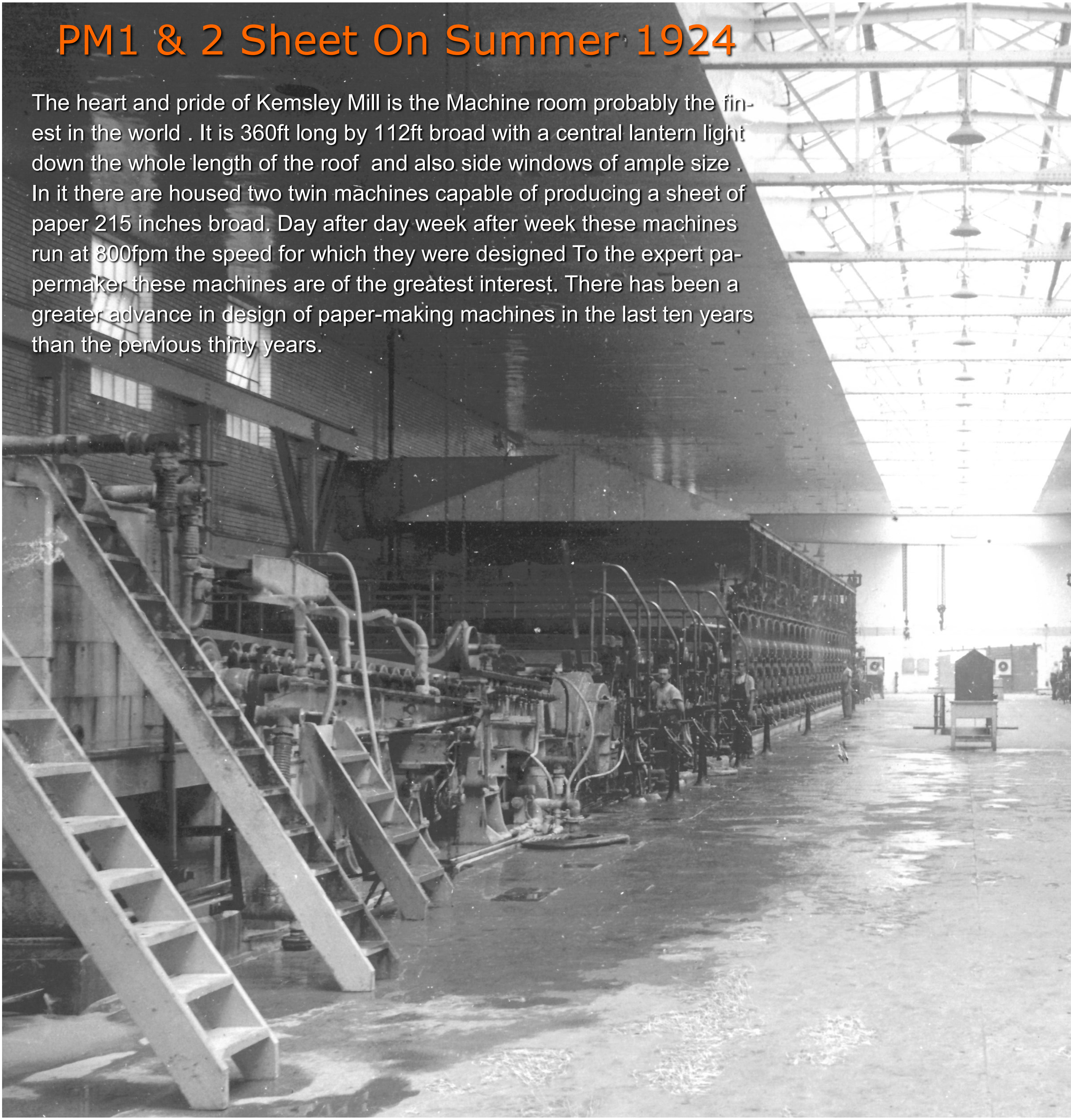
THREE-CRANK "T" TYPE ENGINE WITH ROPE PULLEY.

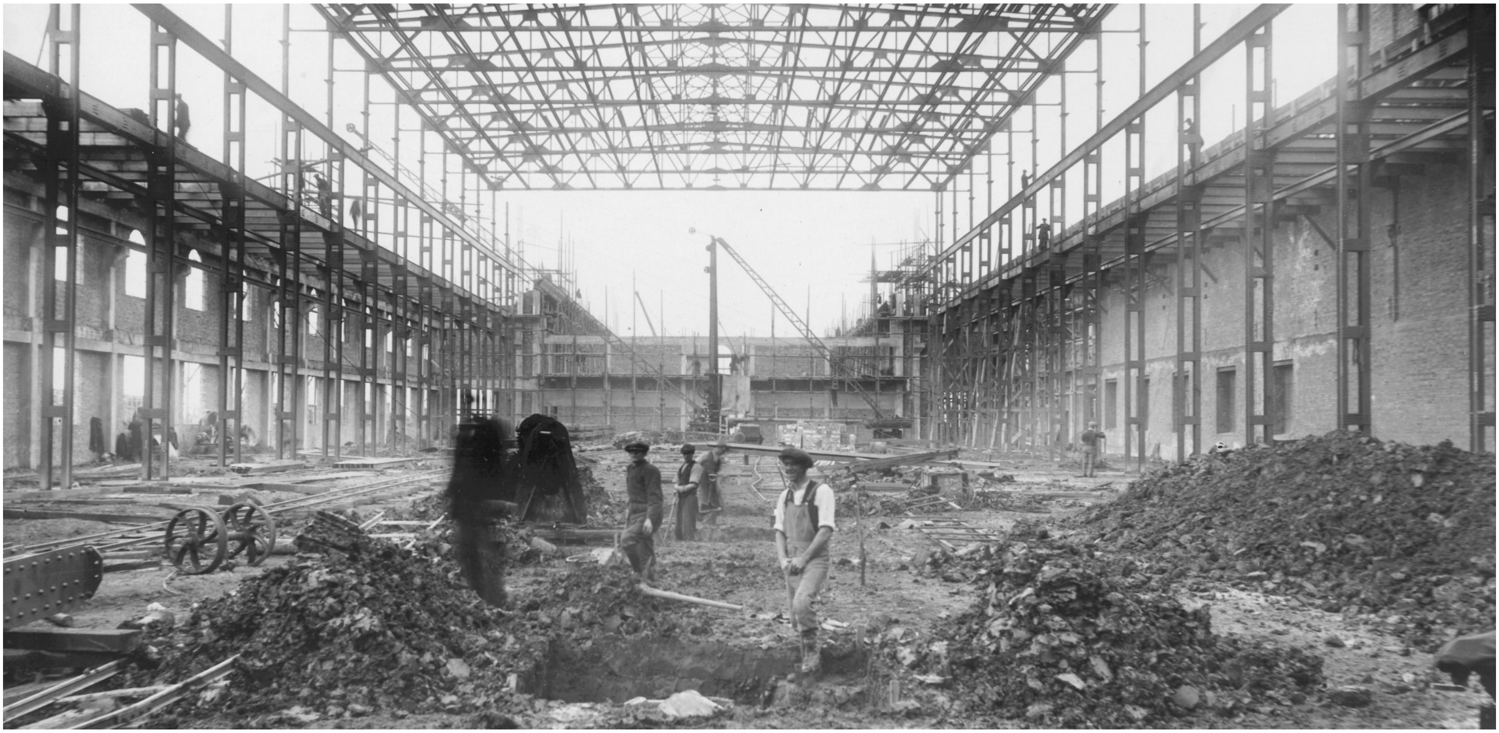


Stage 1 PM1&2 1923

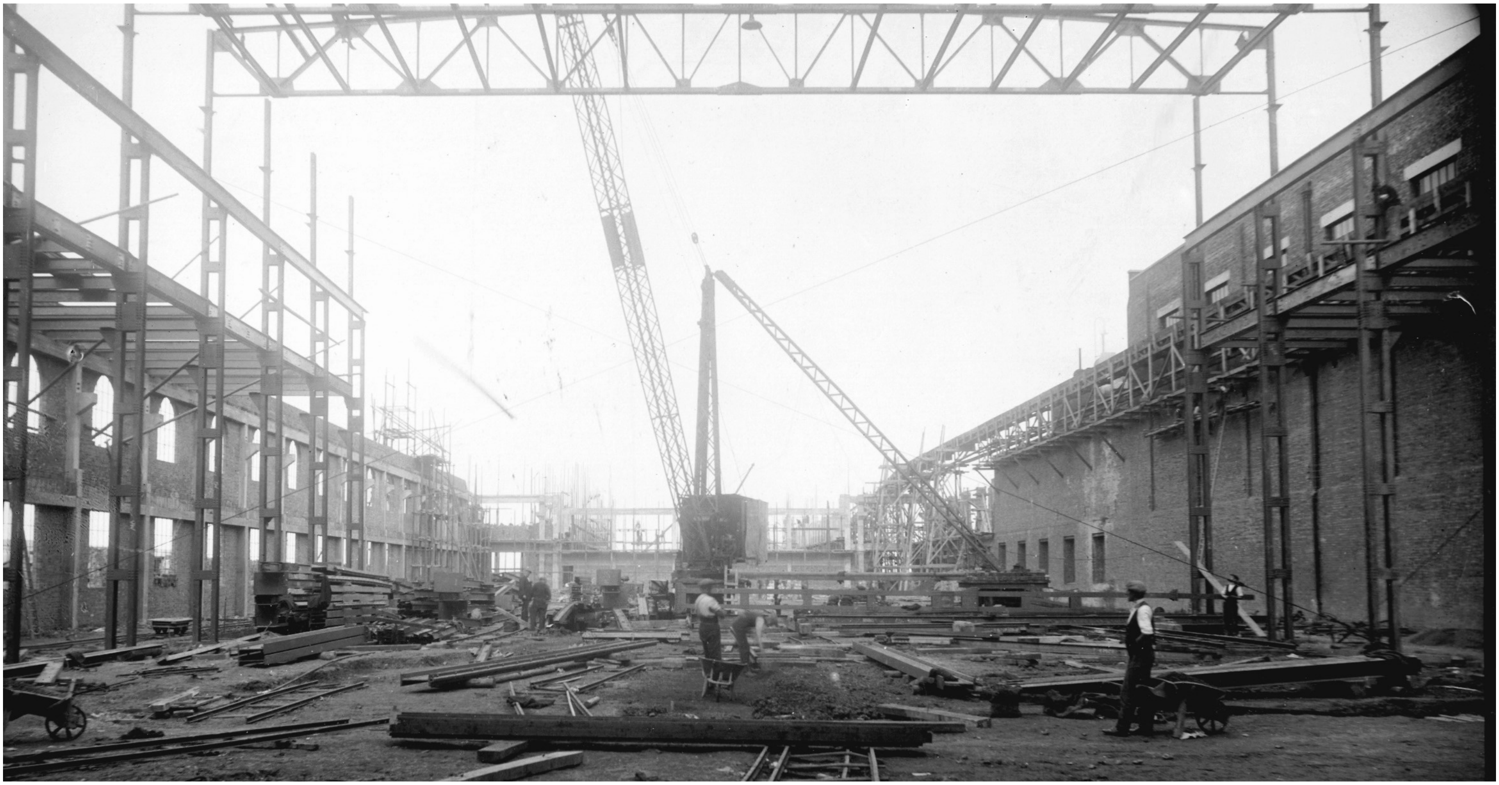
PM1 & 2 Sheet On Summer 1924

The heart and pride of Kemsley Mill is the Machine room probably the finest in the world . It is 360ft long by 112ft broad with a central lantern light down the whole length of the roof and also side windows of ample size . In it there are housed two twin machines capable of producing a sheet of paper 215 inches broad. Day after day week after week these machines run at 800fpm the speed for which they were designed To the expert papermaker these machines are of the greatest interest. There has been a greater advance in design of paper-making machines in the last ten years than the pervious thirty years.

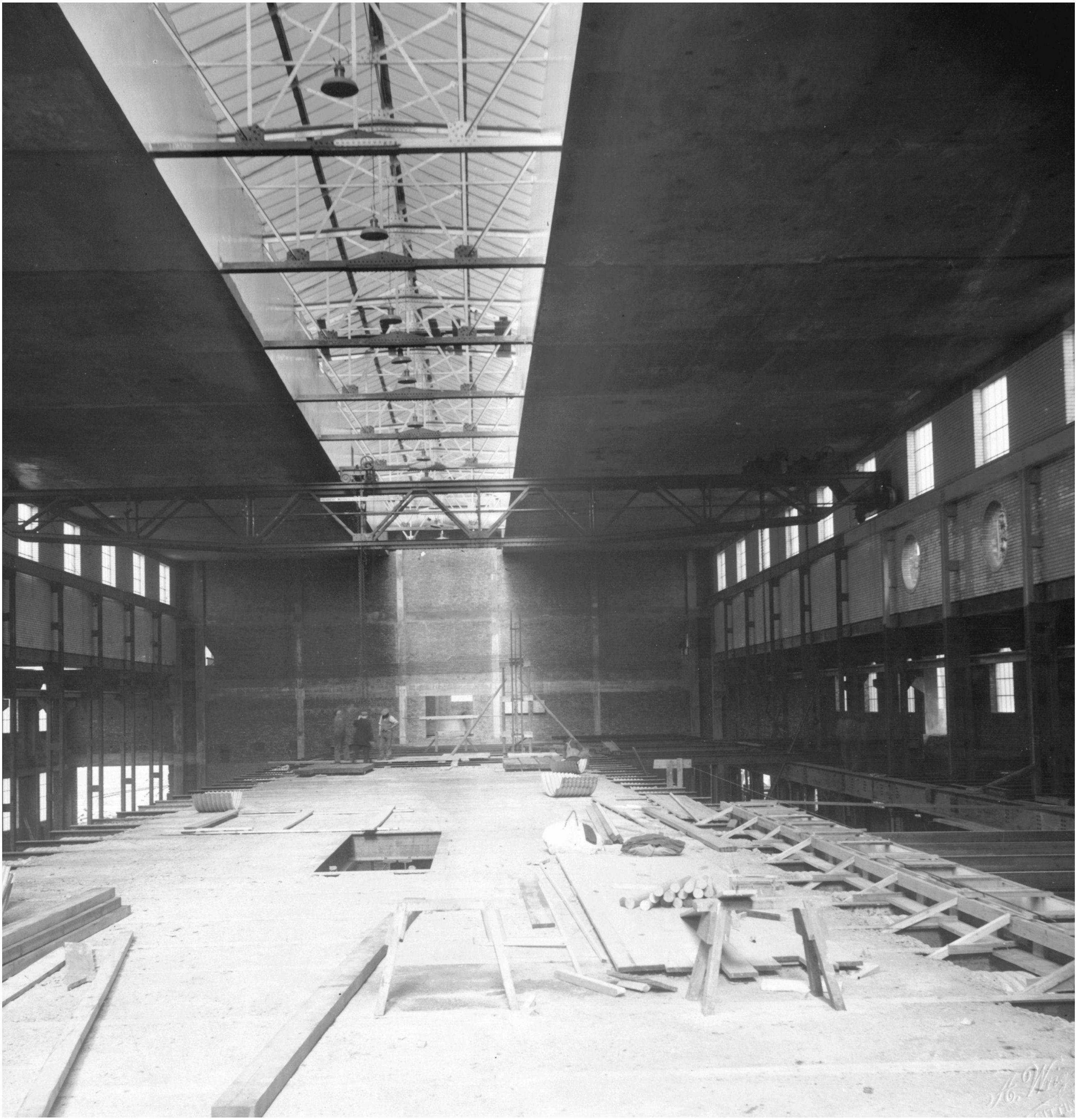




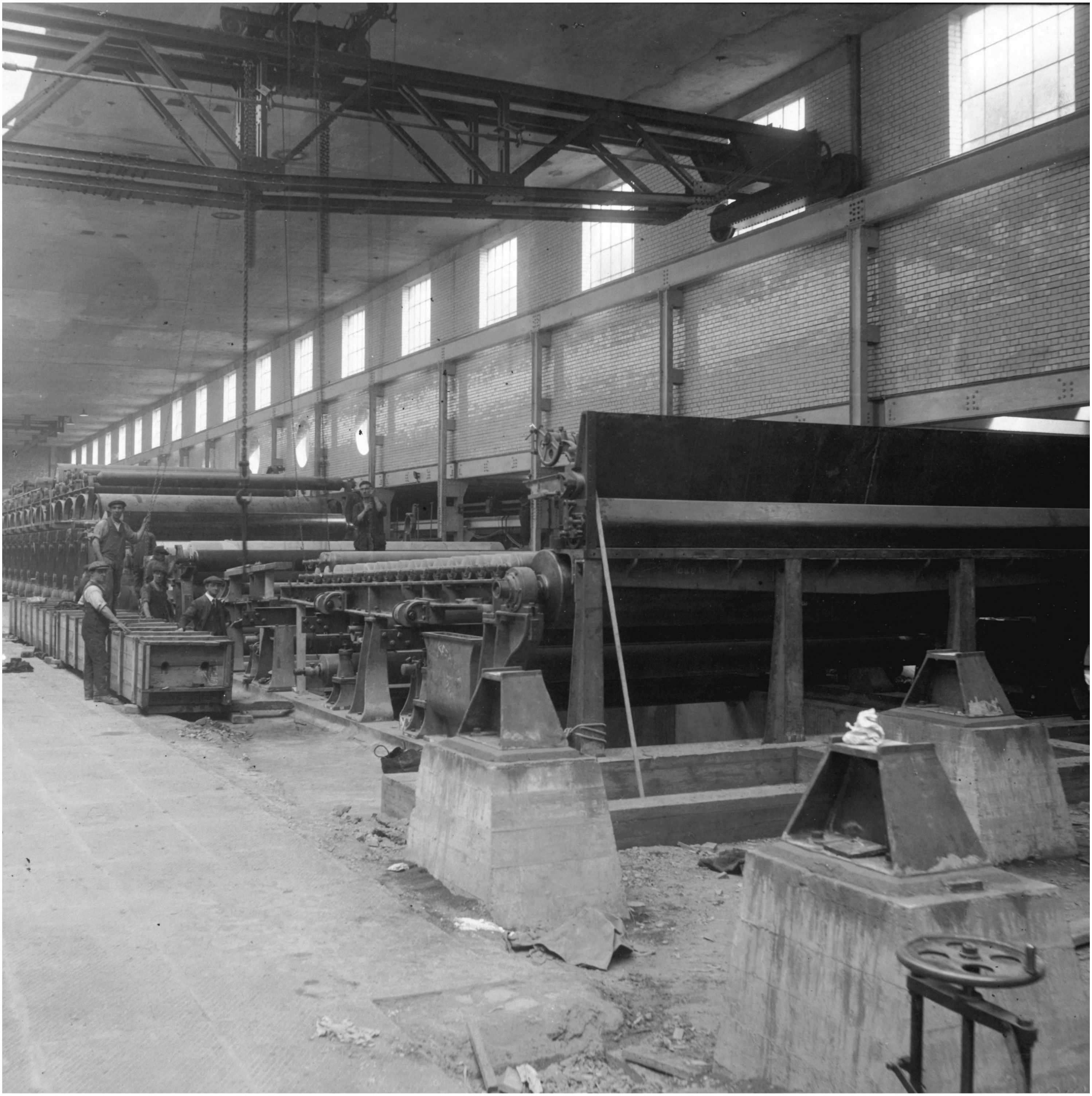
Stage 2 No's 3&4 Machine house 1926



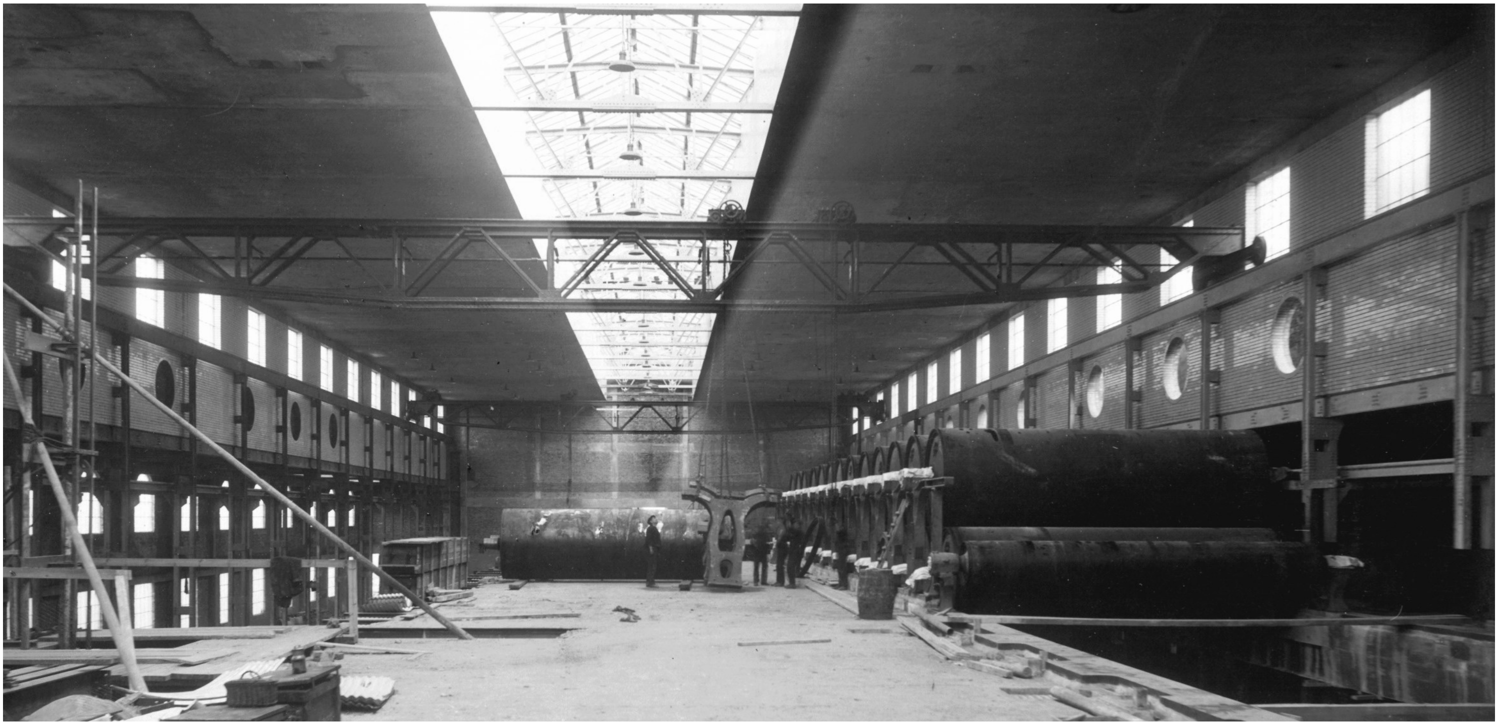
Stage 2 No's 3&4 Machine House 1926



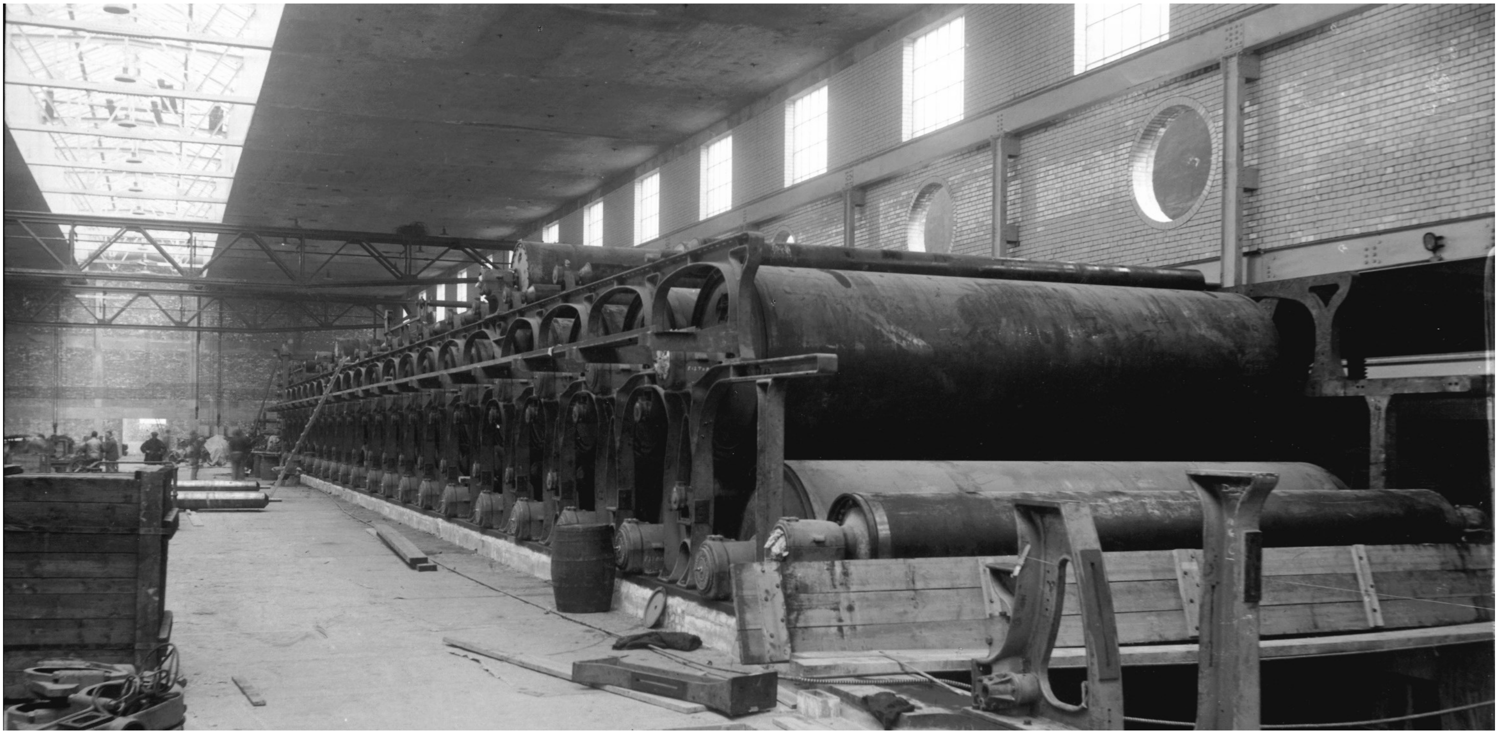
Stage 2 No’s 3&4 1926



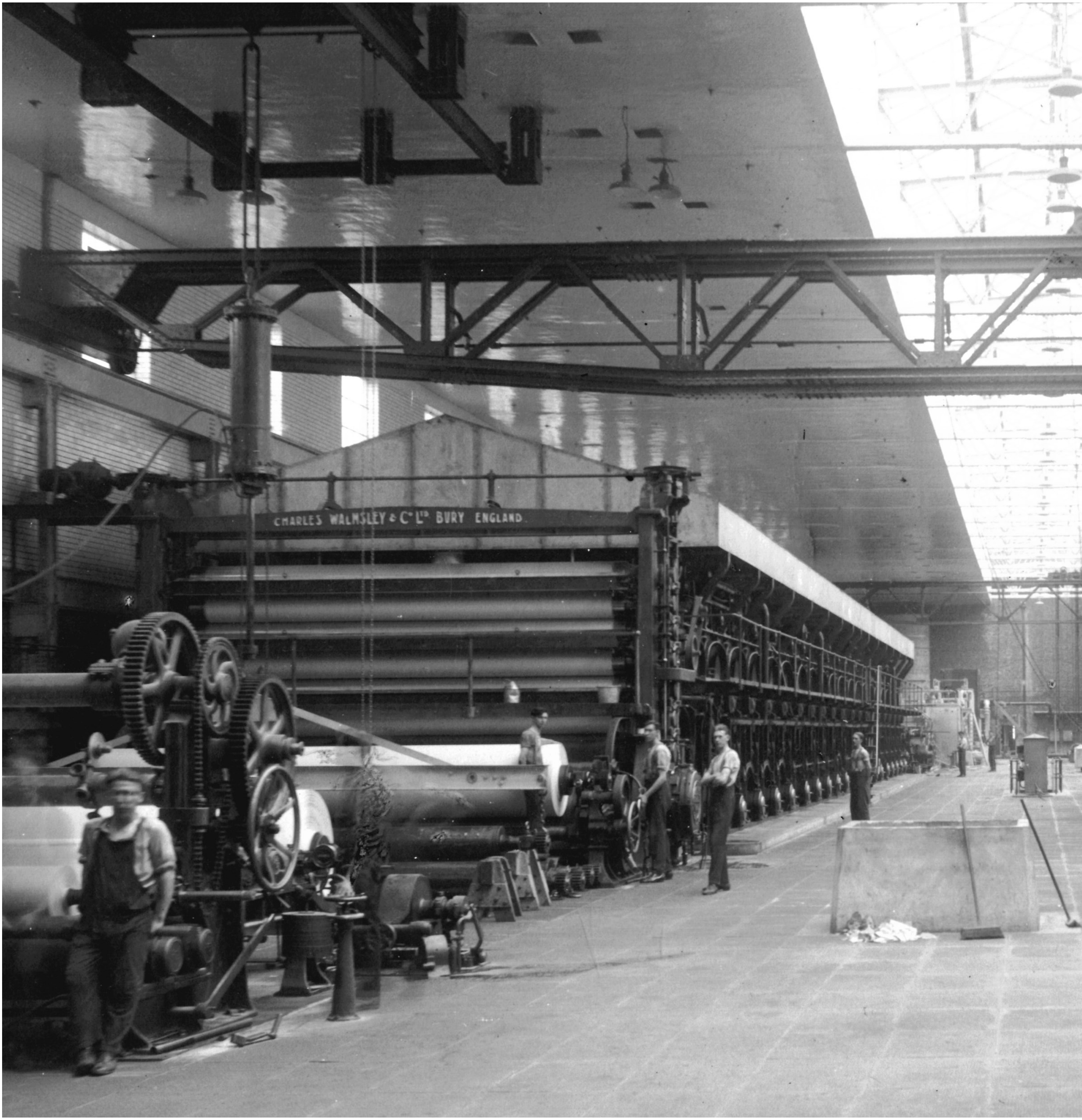
PM3 Wet End 1927



PM3 Cylinder Installation 1927

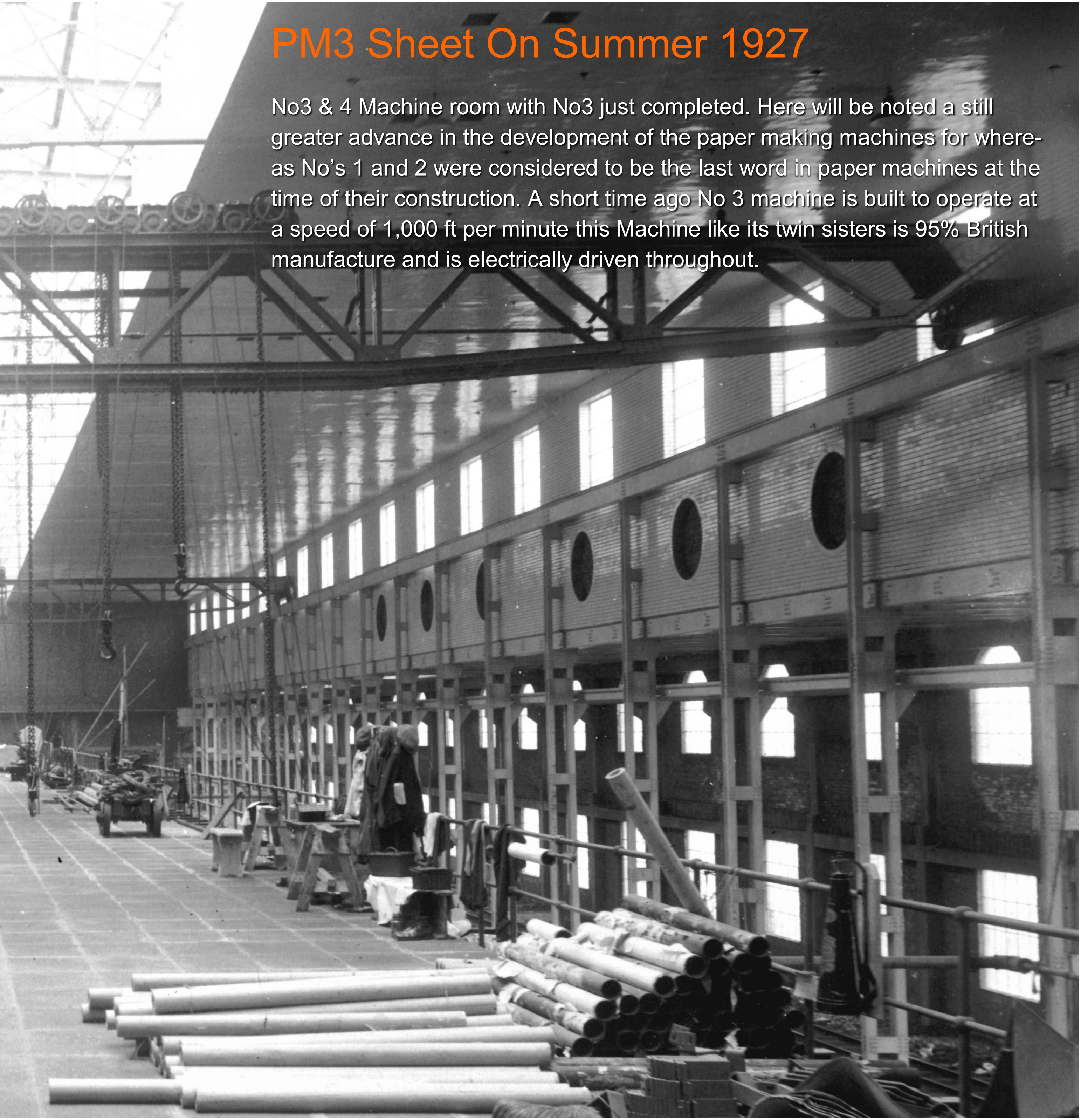


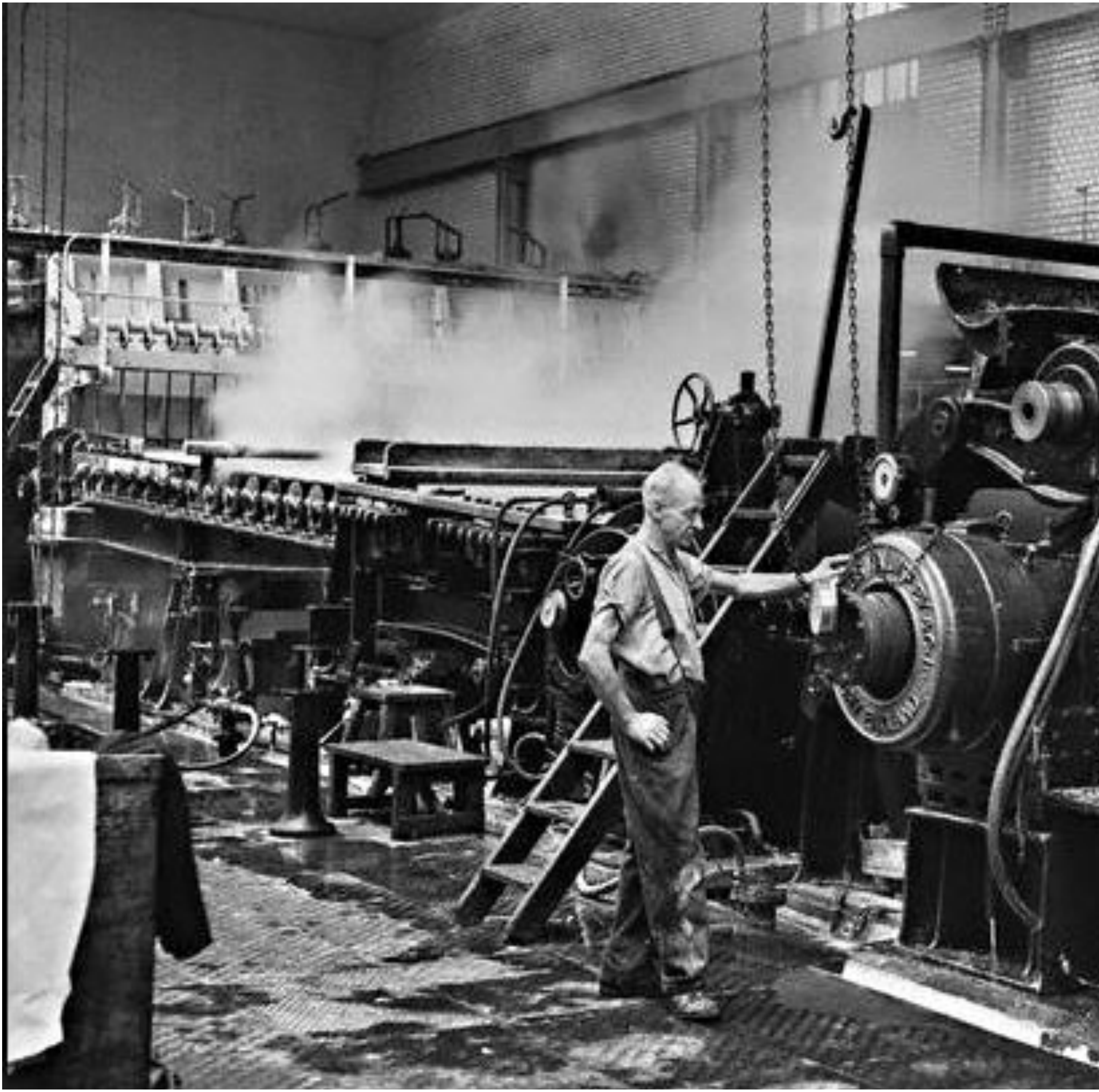
PM3 Dryer Section 1927


CHARLES WALMSLEY & Co Ltd BURY ENGLAND

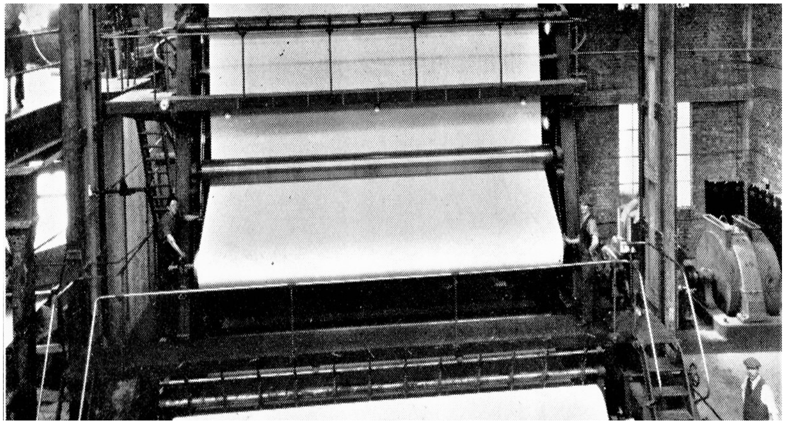
PM3 Sheet On Summer 1927

No3 & 4 Machine room with No3 just completed. Here will be noted a still greater advance in the development of the paper making machines for whereas No’s 1 and 2 were considered to be the last word in paper machines at the time of their construction. A short time ago No 3 machine is built to operate at a speed of 1,000 ft per minute this Machine like its twin sisters is 95% British manufacture and is electrically driven throughout.

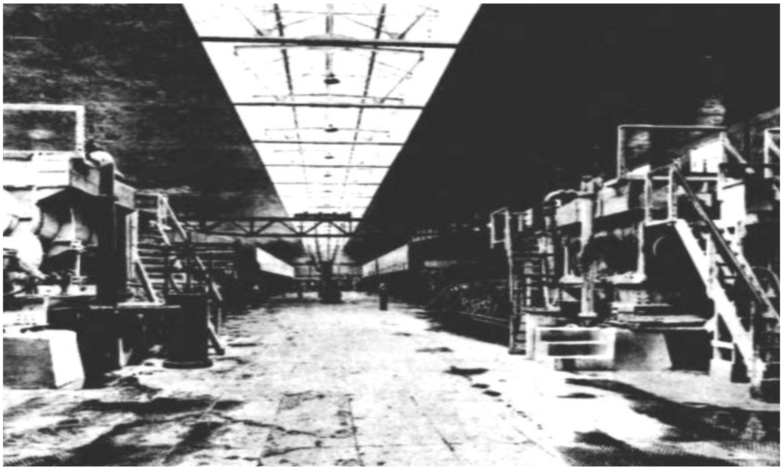




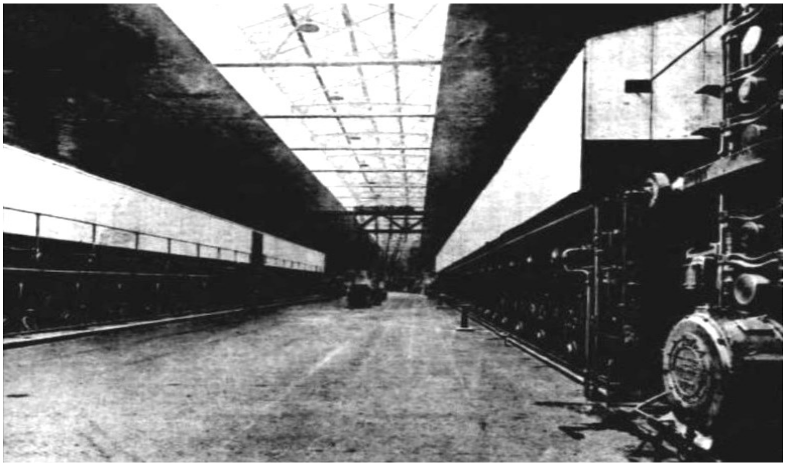
PM4 Wet End Circa 1940



PM4 Super Calender

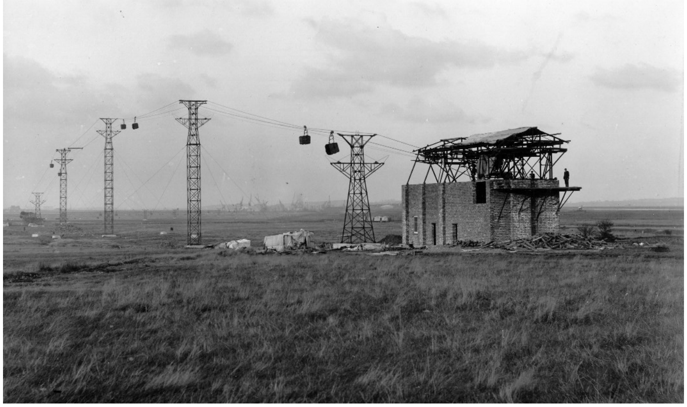


PM3&4 1930

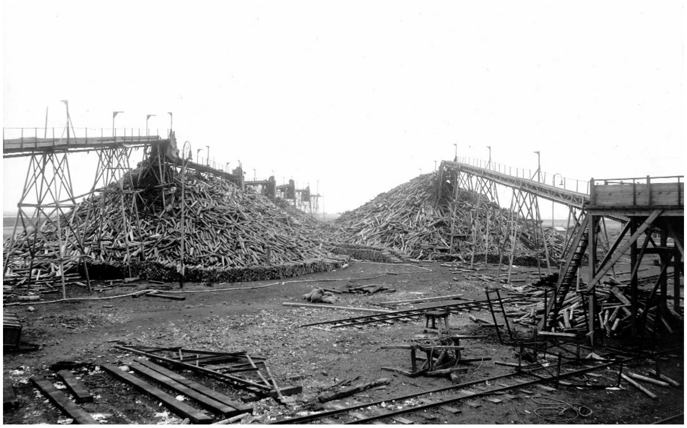


PM3&4 1930

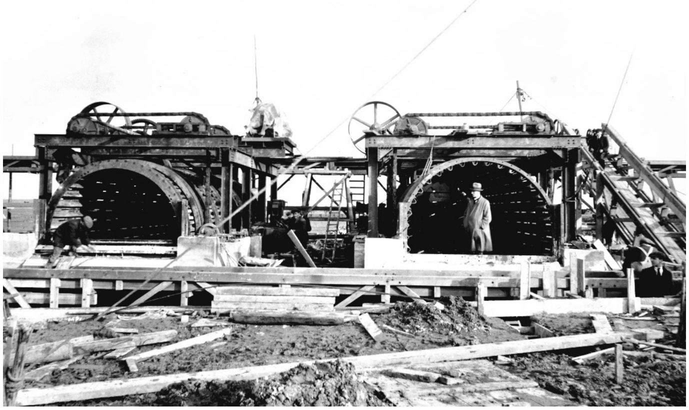
Wood Raw Materials



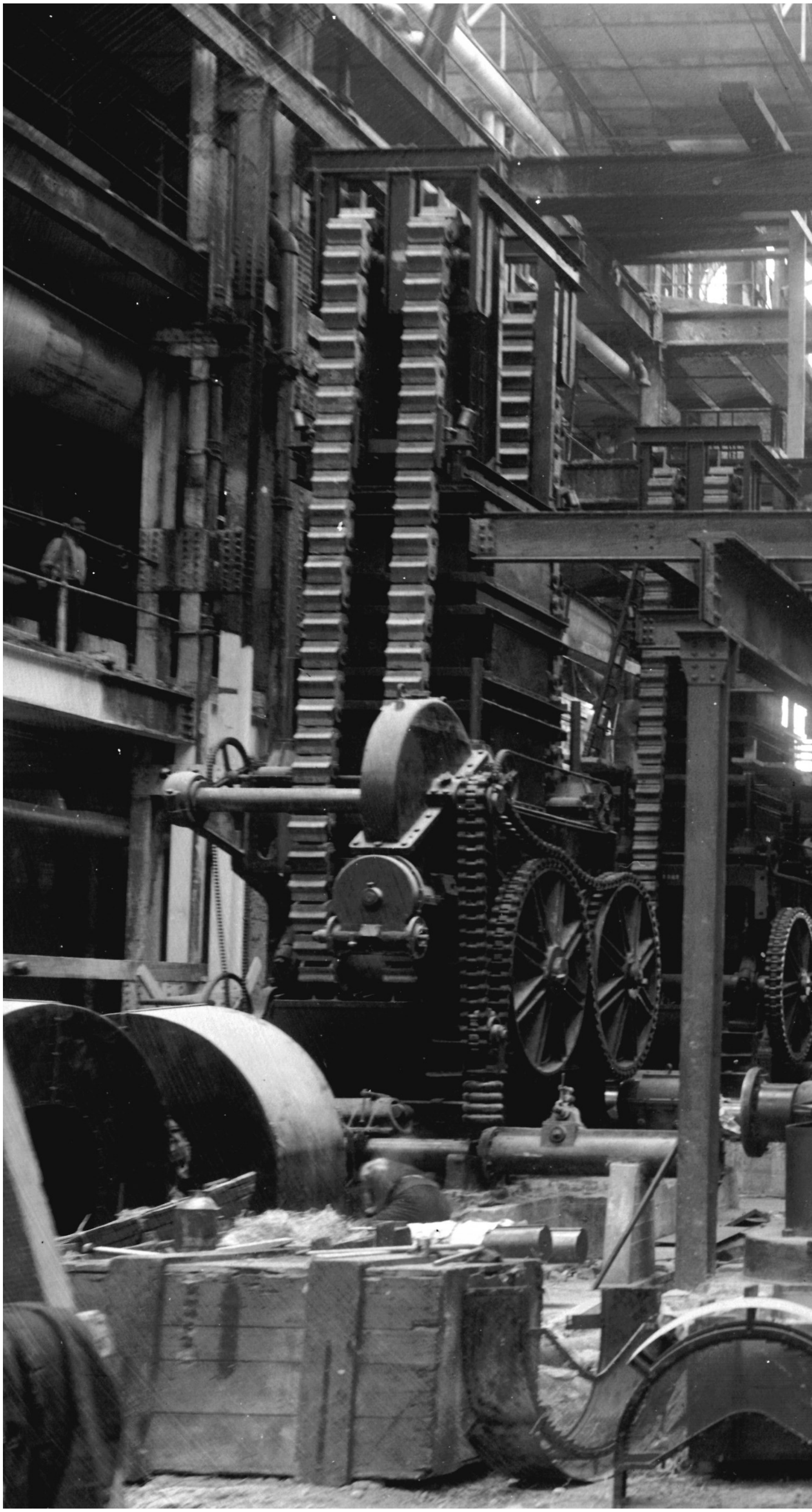
Log Conveyer Motor Station 1923



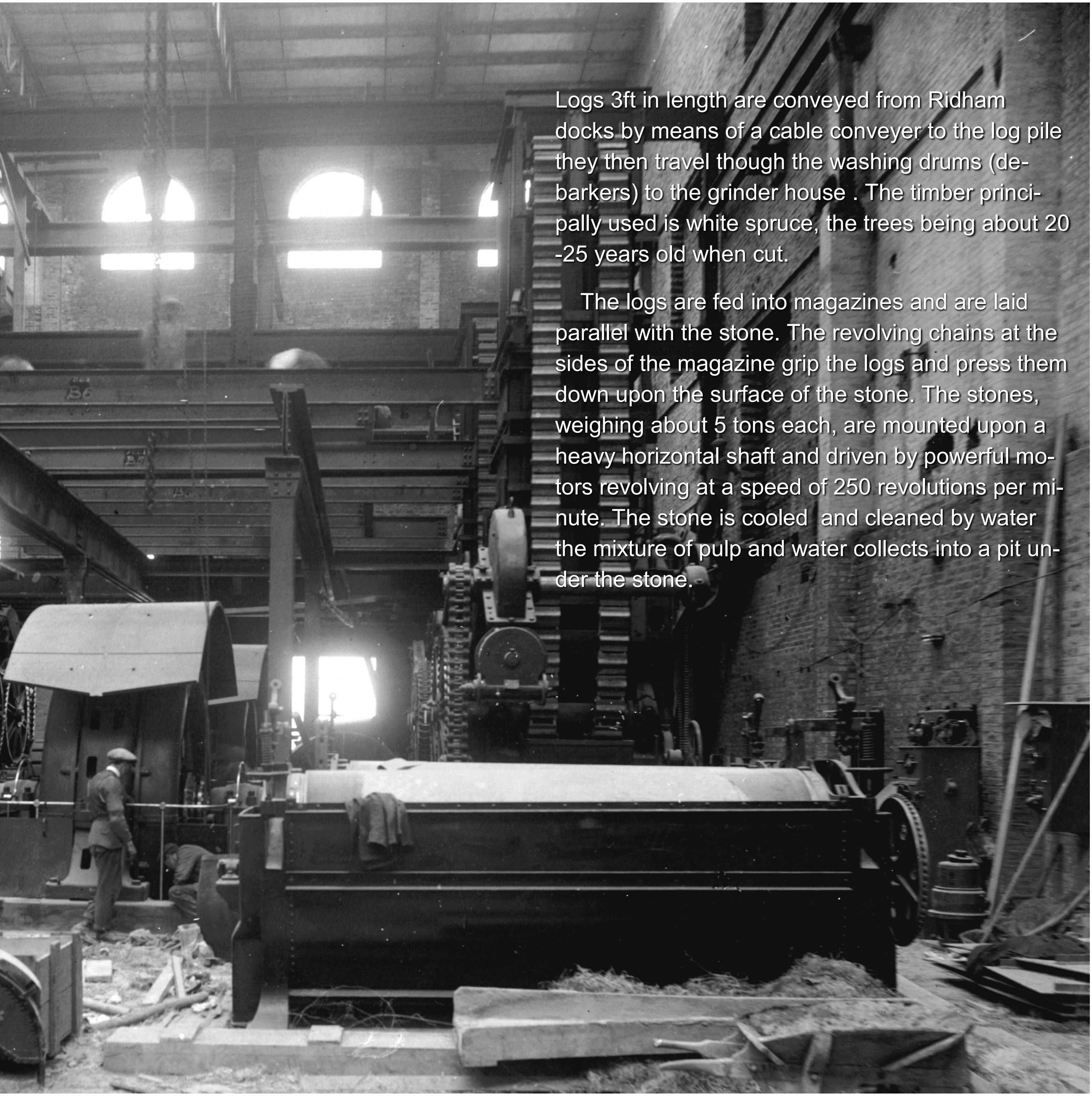
Log Pile's 1923



Debarkers 1923

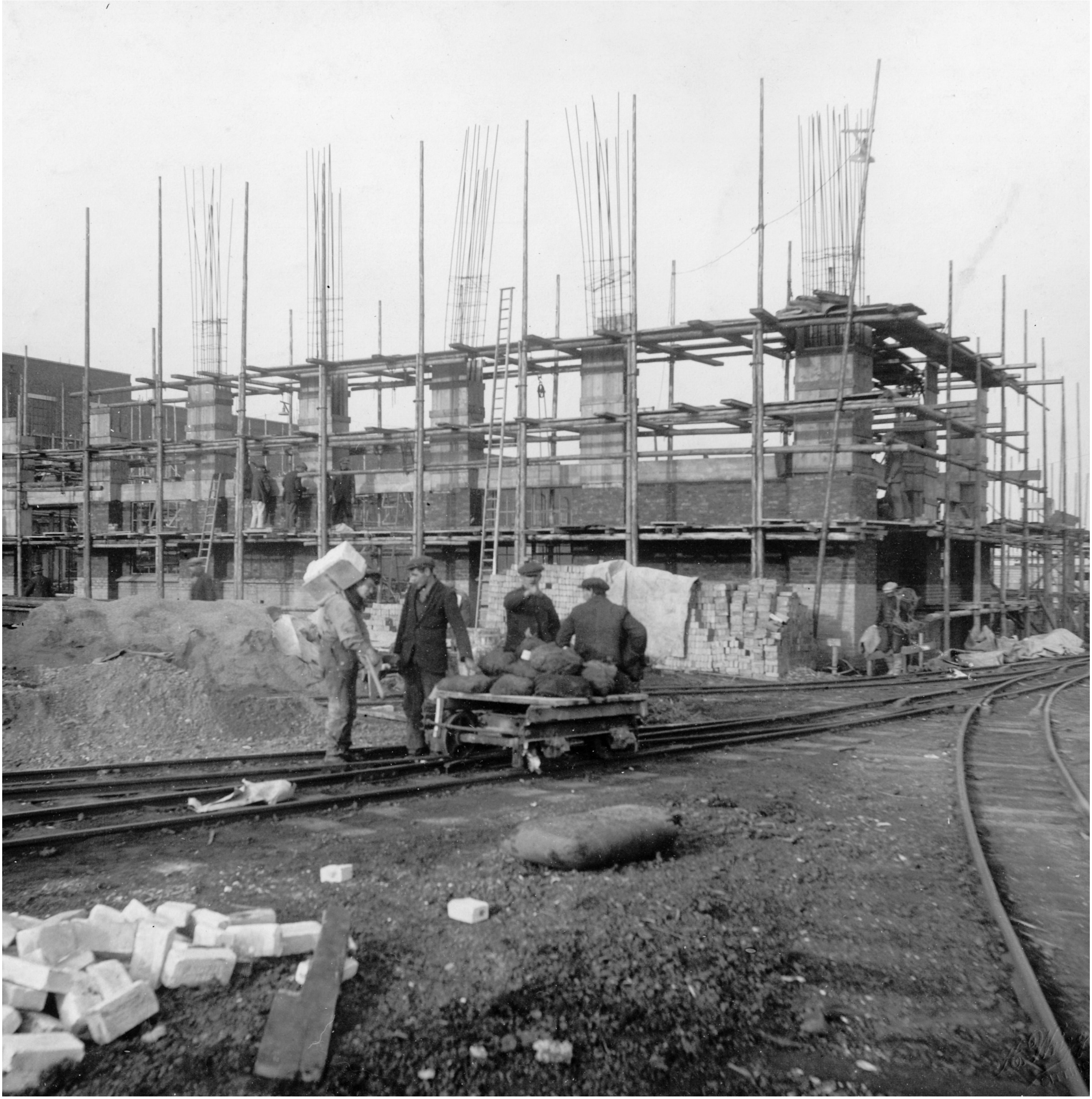


Voith Grinder House 1925

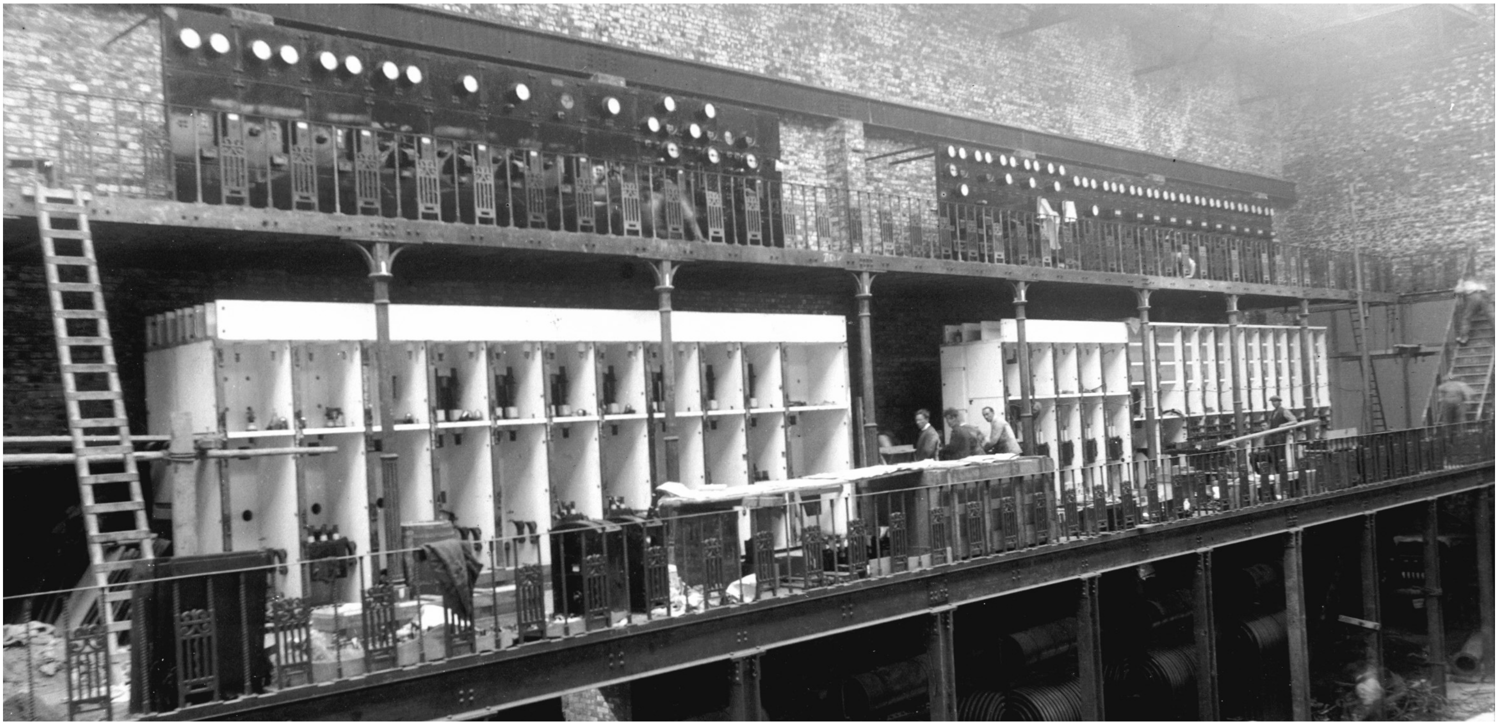


Logs 3ft in length are conveyed from Ridham docks by means of a cable conveyer to the log pile they then travel though the washing drums (debarkers) to the grinder house . The timber principally used is white spruce, the trees being about 20-25 years old when cut.

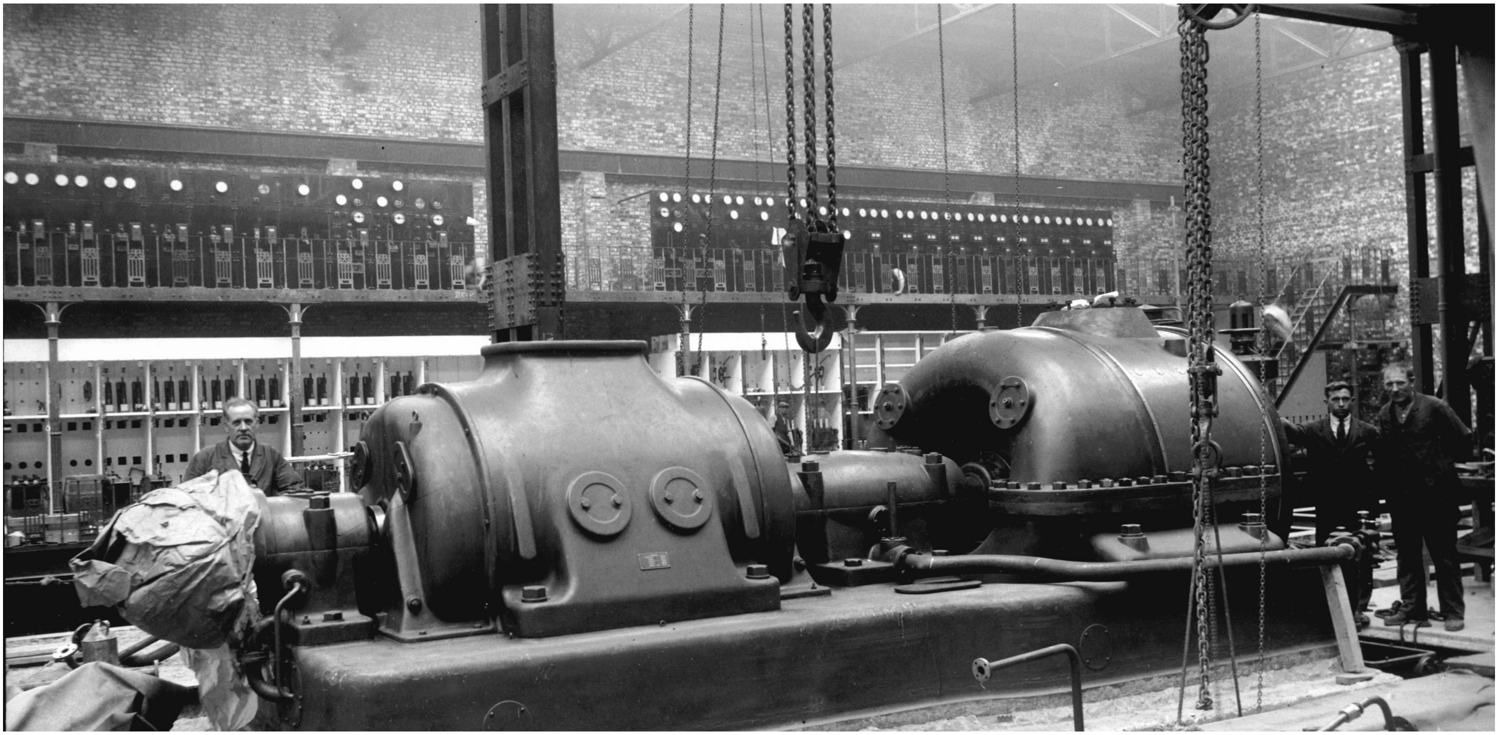
The logs are fed into magazines and are laid parallel with the stone. The revolving chains at the sides of the magazine grip the logs and press them down upon the surface of the stone. The stones, weighing about 5 tons each, are mounted upon a heavy horizontal shaft and driven by powerful motors revolving at a speed of 250 revolutions per minute. The stone is cooled and cleaned by water the mixture of pulp and water collects into a pit under the stone.



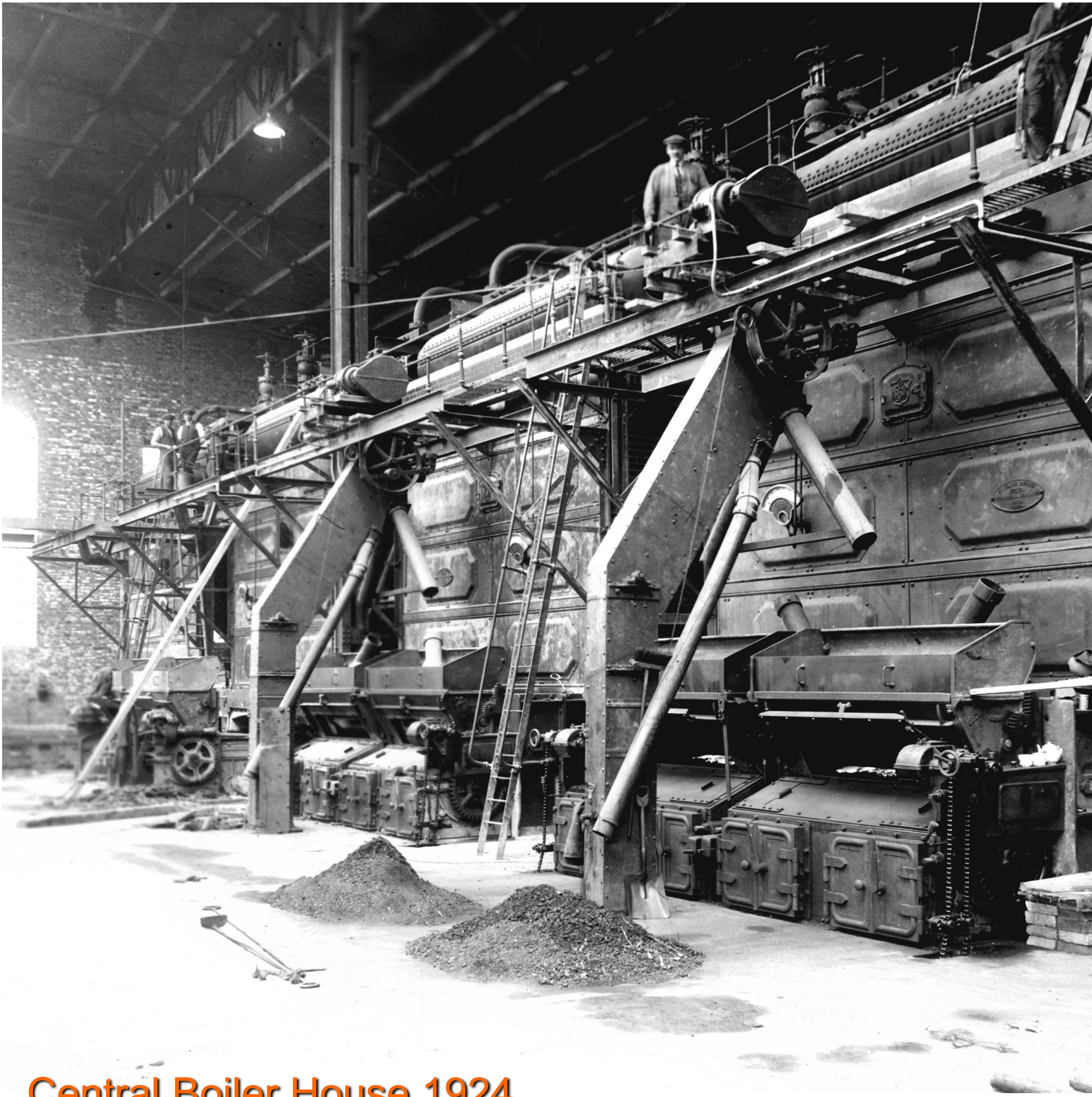
Central Boiler House 1924 (PM3 Stock Approach)



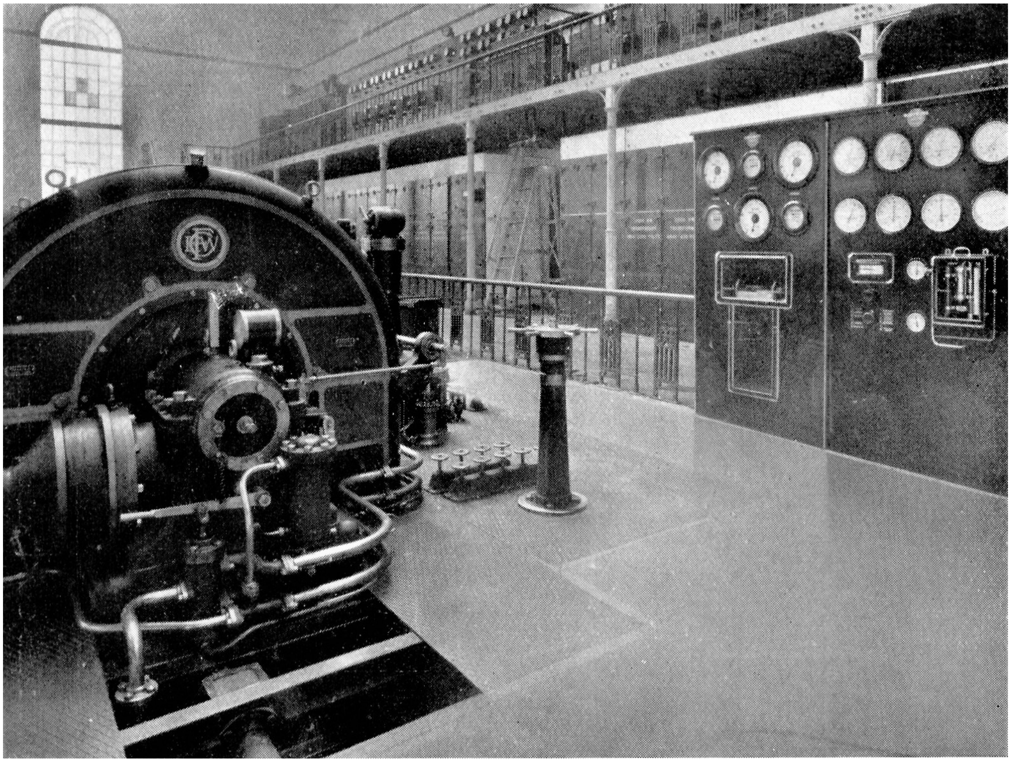
Central Power House Switch Gear



Central Power House Turbine

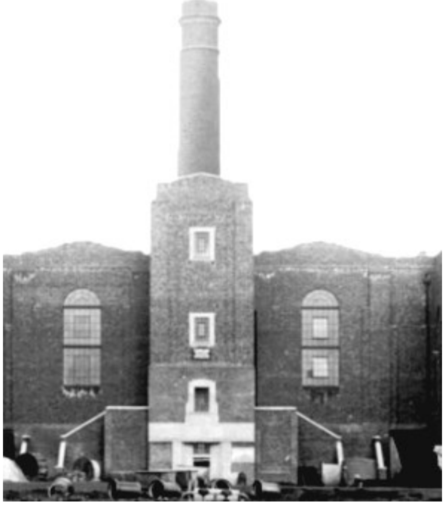


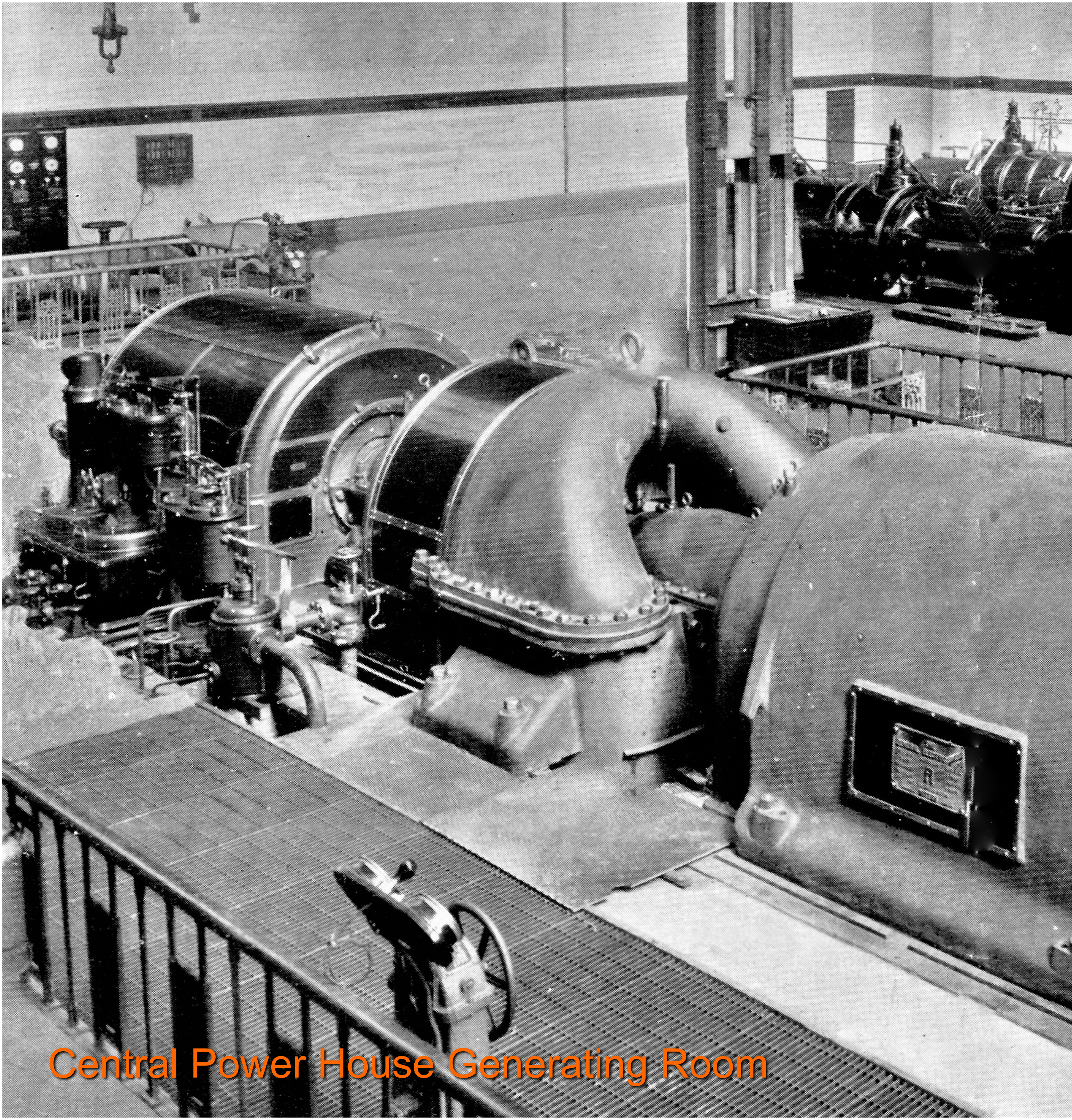
Central Boiler House 1924



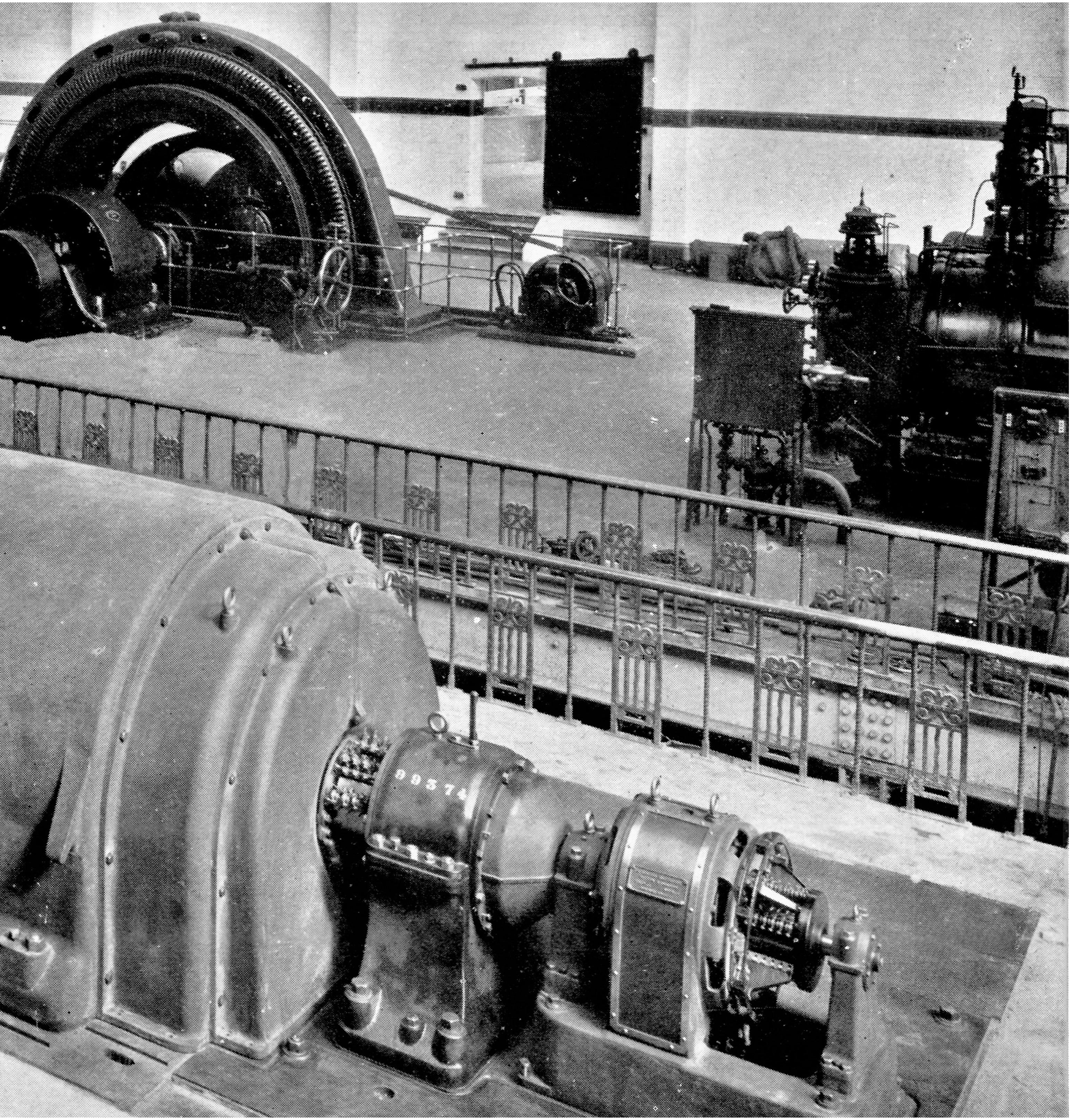
Central Power House Motor Floor 1924

The main entrance to the mill was via a broad flight of steps leading to the central power house 100ft x 117ft and 52ft high from the basement. On wall is entirely occupied by the main switch-board from which electric power is distributed to all parts of the mill and village.





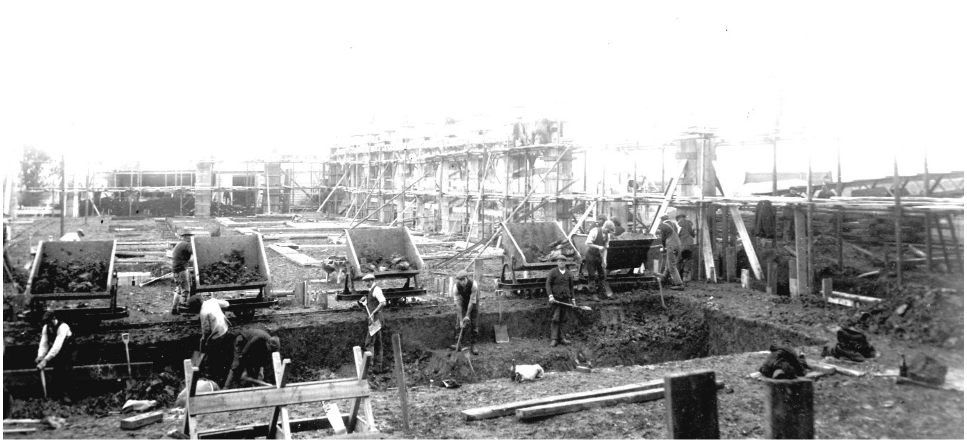
Central Power House Generating Room

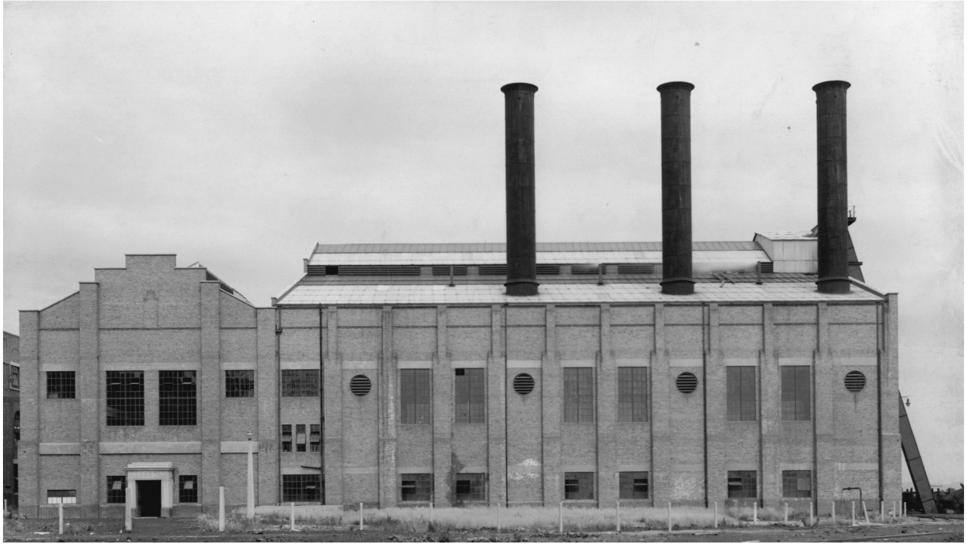

99574

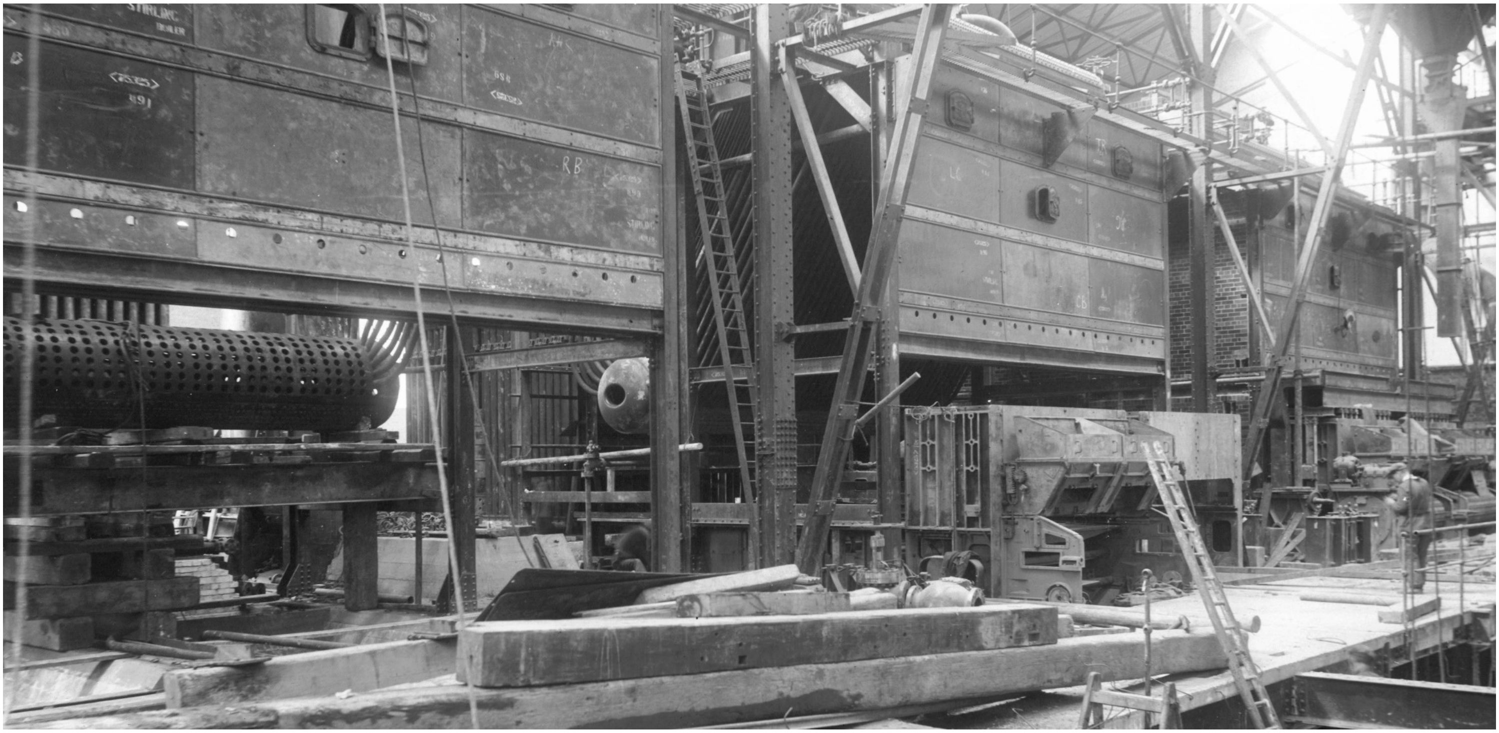
New Power House 1927

Which was erected simultaneously with the new Machine Room and No3 Machine. In this will be seen larger water tube boilers than the original boiler house with an output capacity of 60,000 lbs of steam per hour together with a 12,500 K.W turbine.

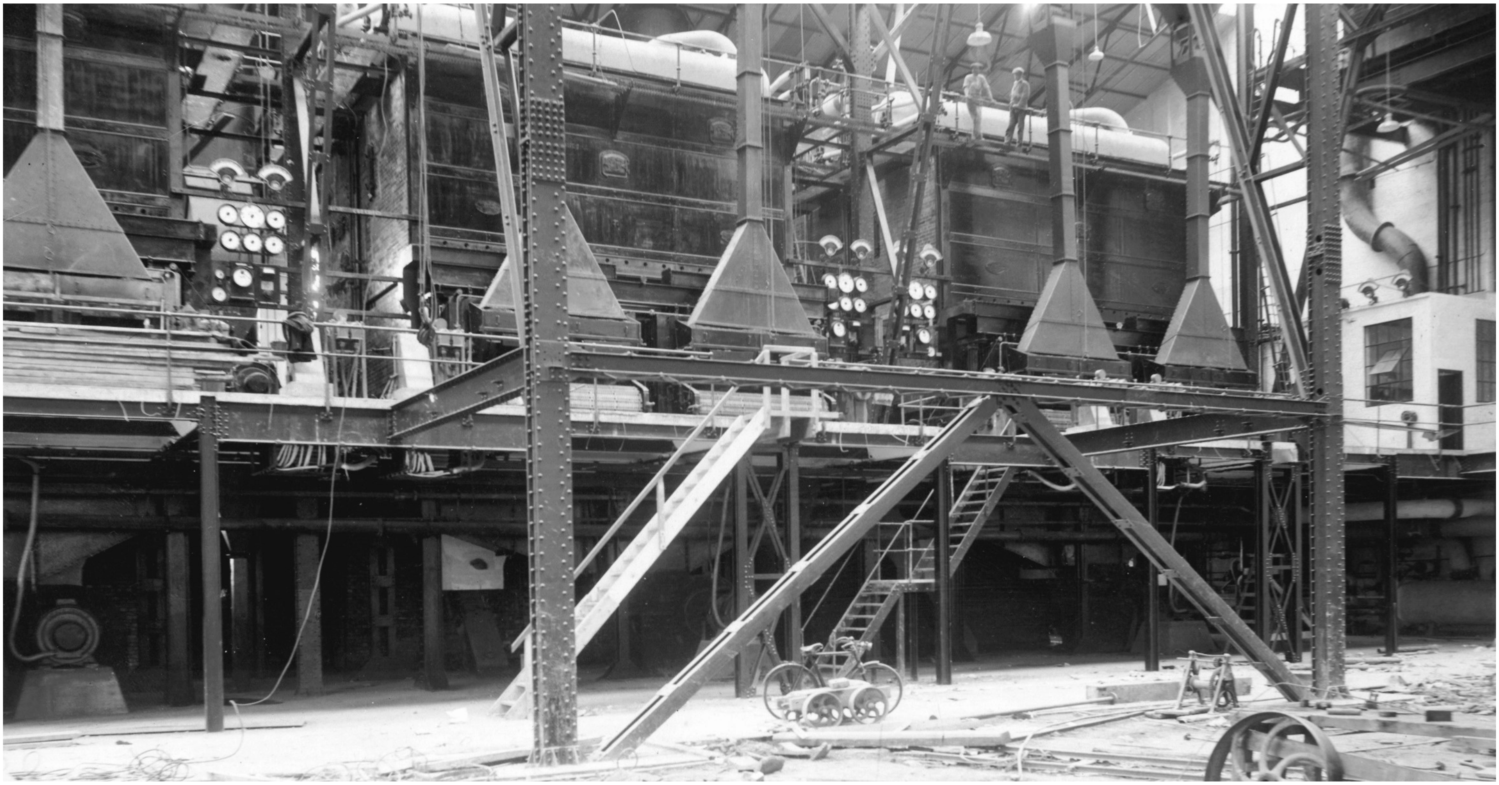
The buildings are large enough to accommodate a second turbine of equal size and a corresponding range of boilers.



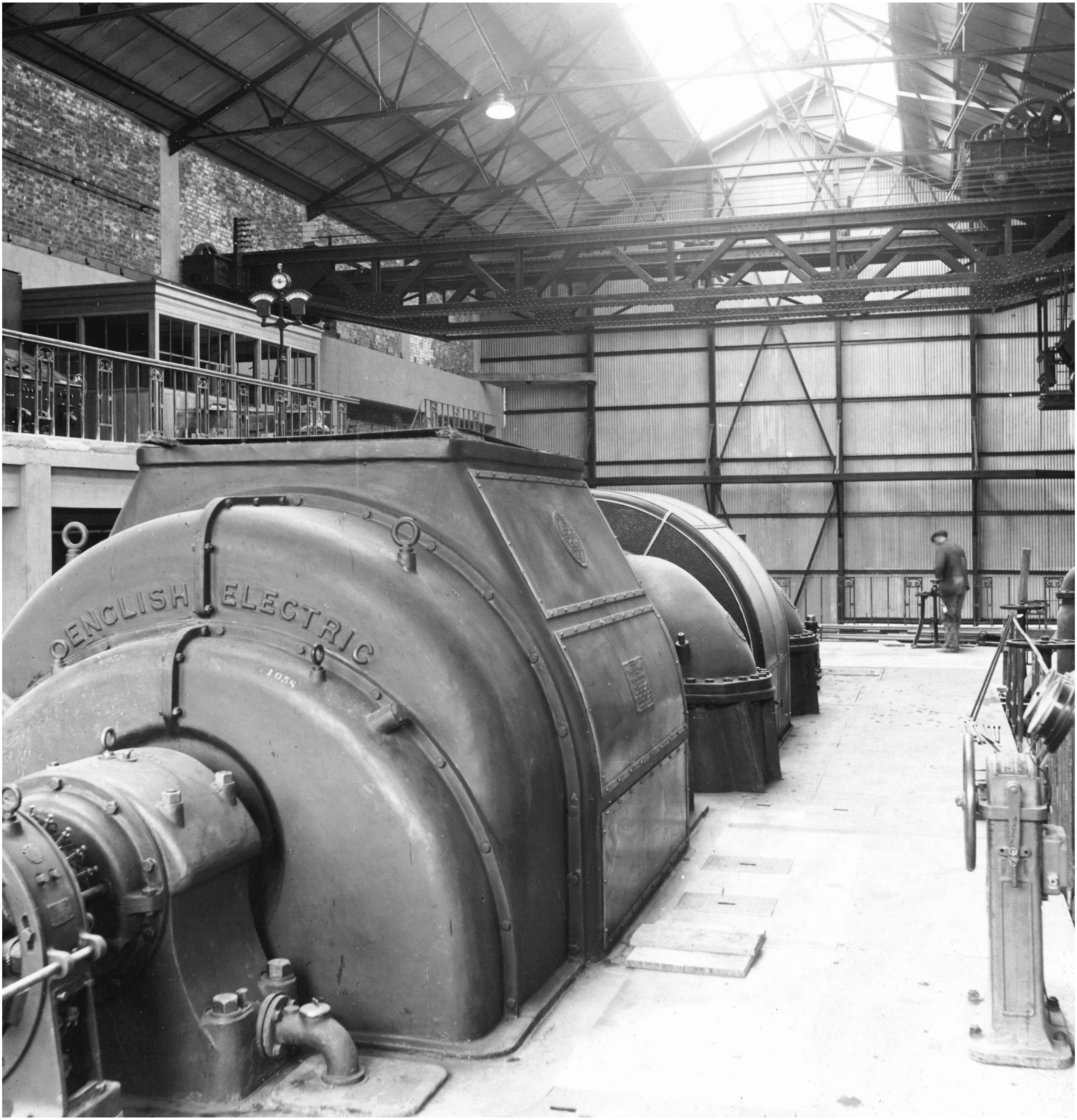




Boiler Construction 1926



Firing Floor 1927



Turbine Floor 1927

Ponds and Fresh Water Supply

Map Showing the development of Kemsley mill and village and Ridham docks 1927

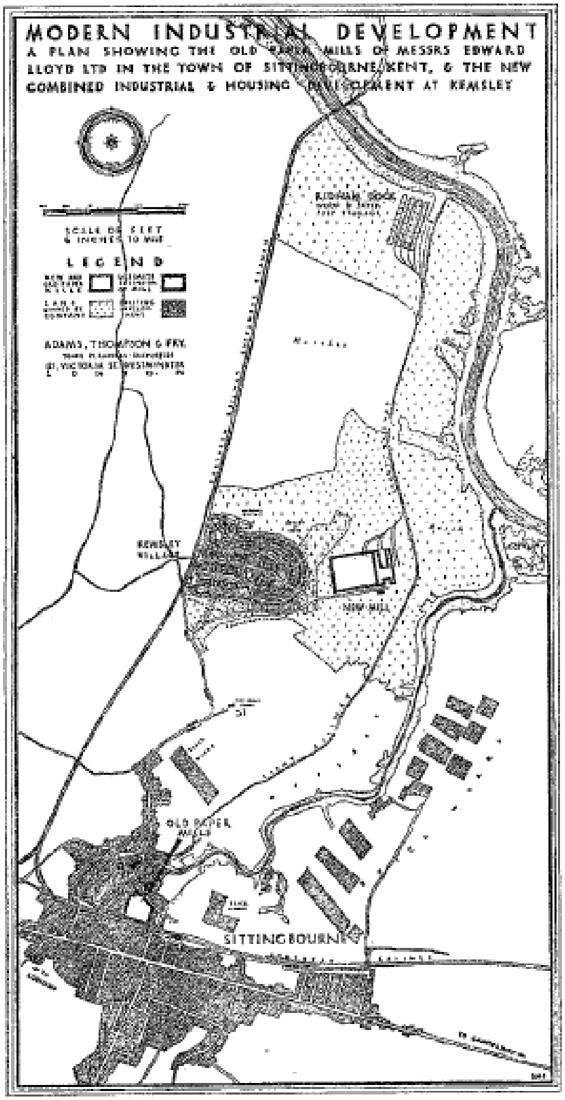
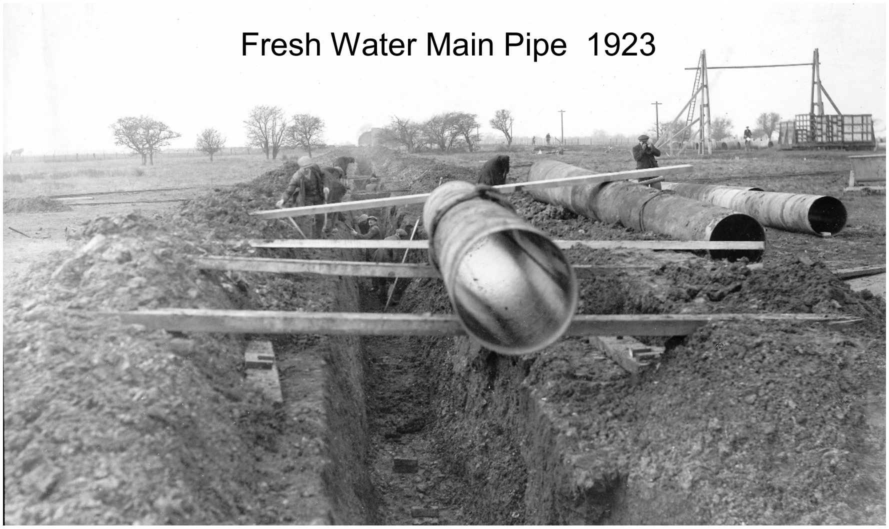
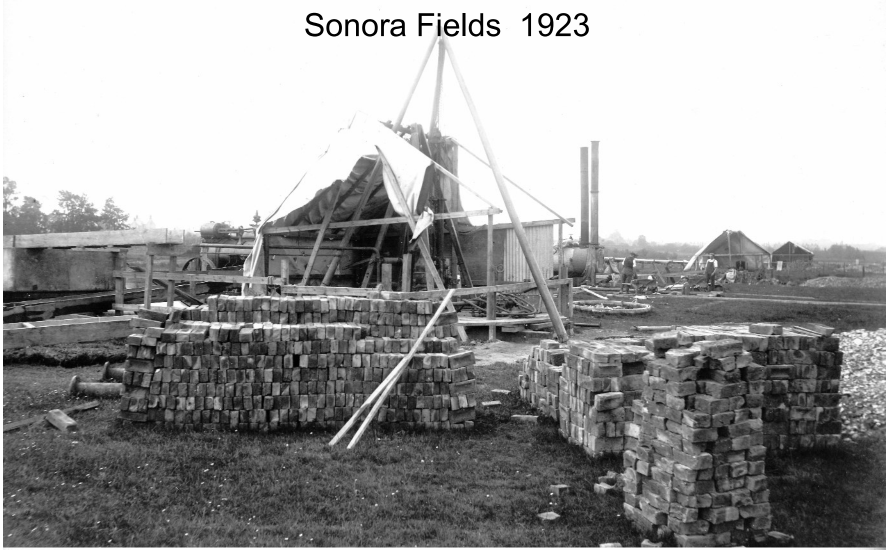

MODERN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
A PLAN SHOWING THE OLD PAPER MILLS OF MESSRS EDWARD LLOYD LTD IN THE TOWN OF SITTINGBOURNE, KENT, & THE NEW COMBINED INDUSTRIAL & HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AT KEMSLEY
SCALE OF FEET
6 INCHES TO MILE
LEGEND
ADAMS, THOMPSON & FRY
RIDHAM DOCK
KEMSLEY VILLAGE
NEW MILL
OLD PAPER MILLS
SITTINGBOURNE

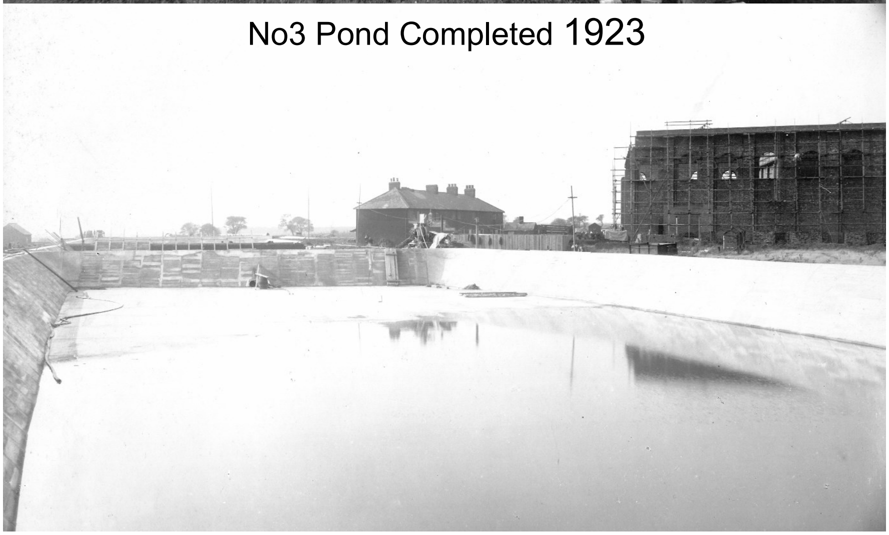
Fig. 73.—An Example of Recentralization.



Fresh Water Main Pipe 1923



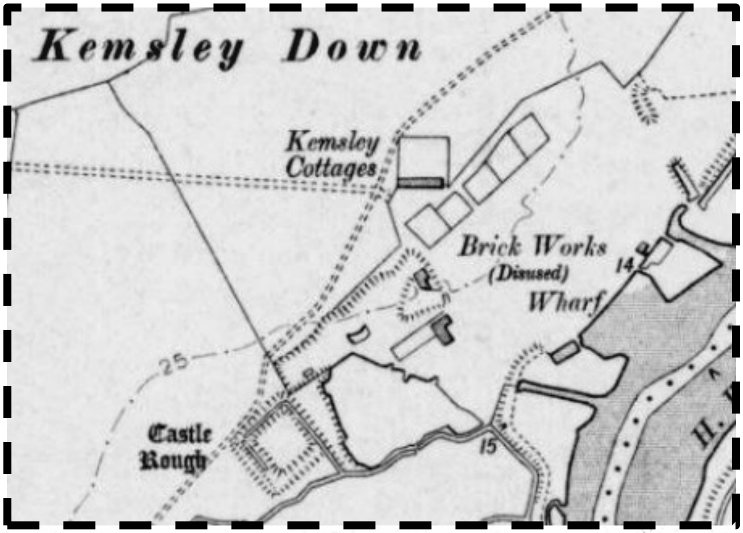
Sonora Fields 1923



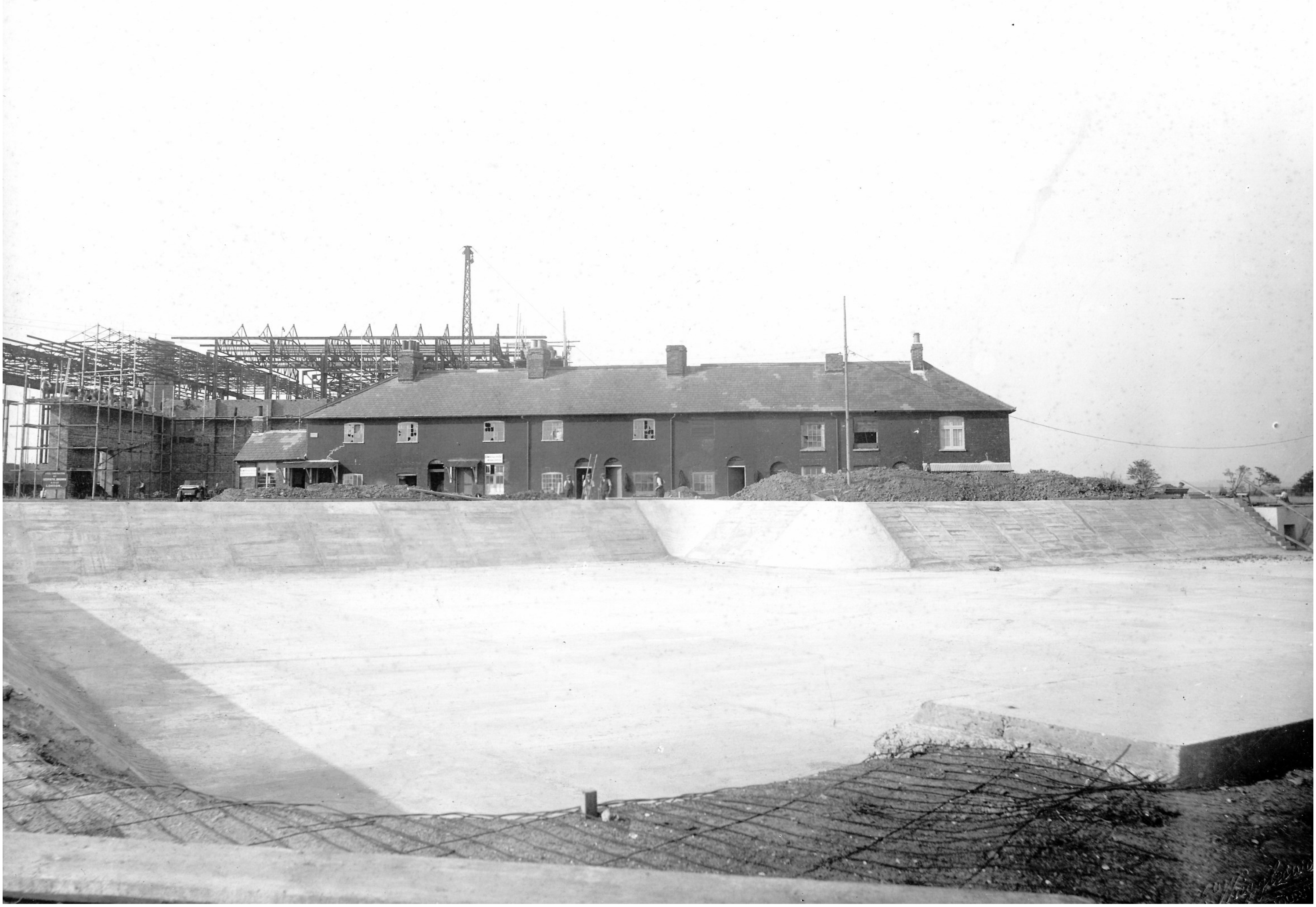
No3 Pond Completed 1923

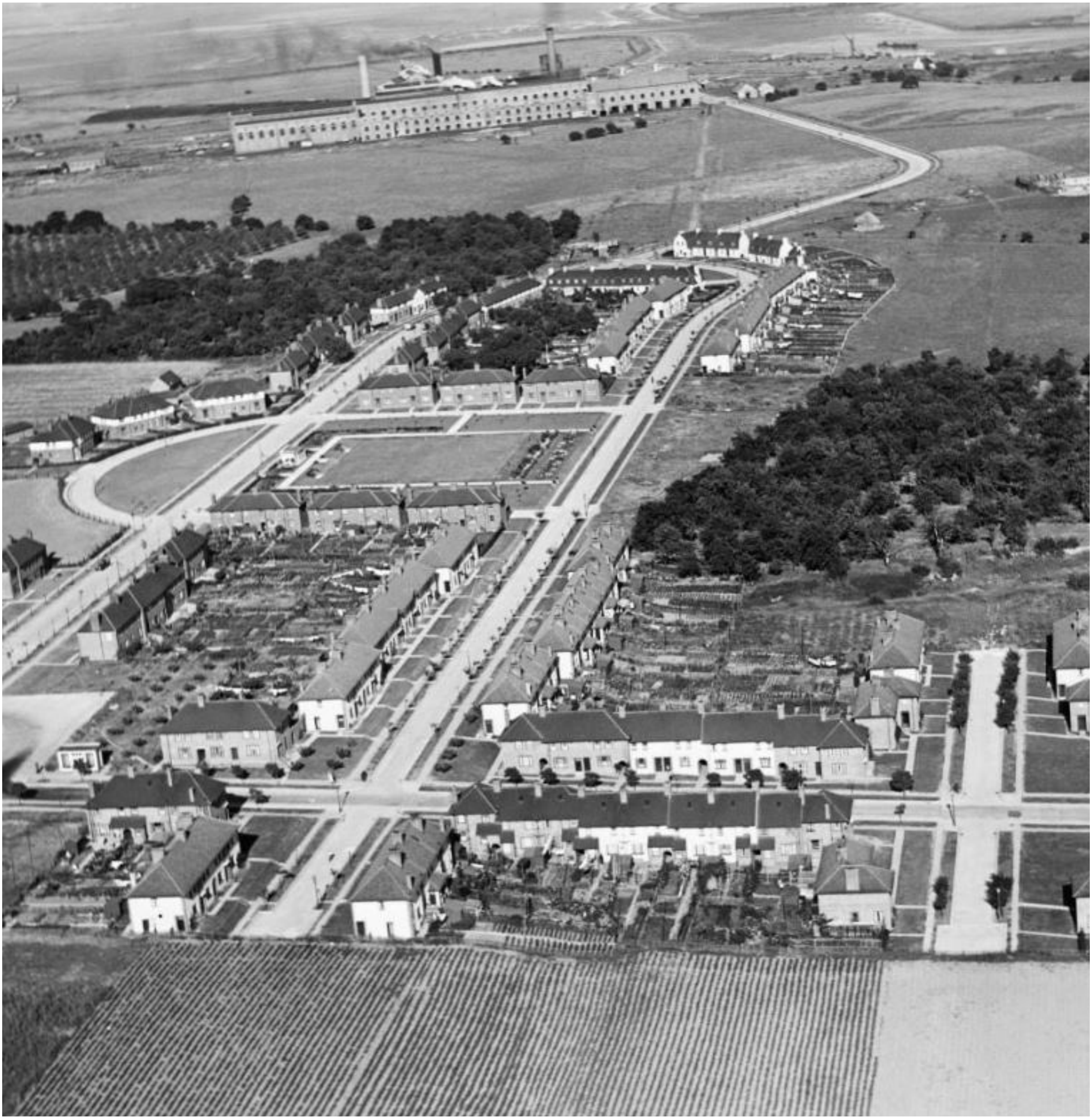
Right 1897 map showing the Kemsley site before the mill was constructed with the brickmakers cottages and the ponds.

The original pond were used for the purpose of mixing the brick clay with water and other materials before casting into bricks

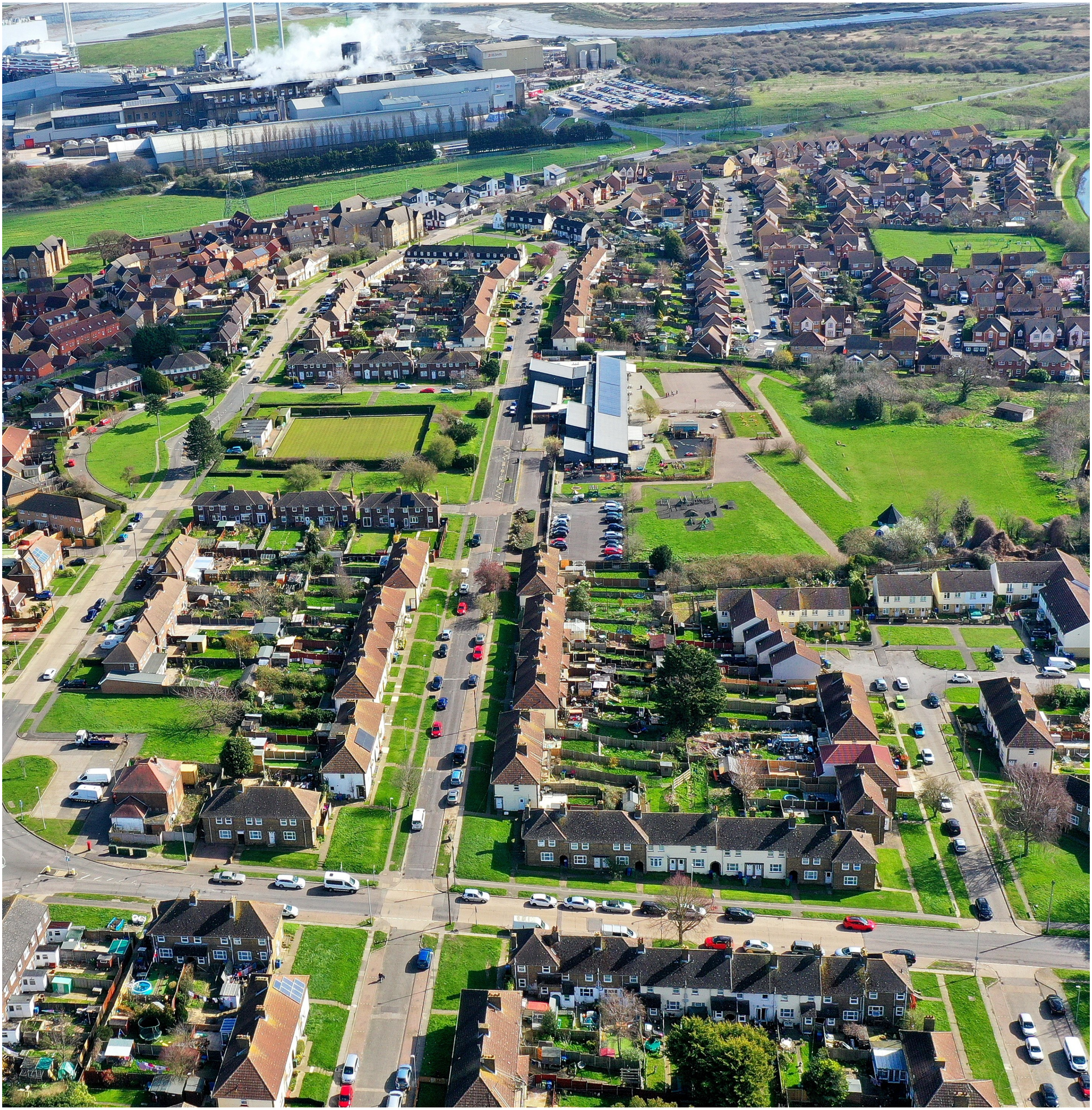


View Across Ponds 1923

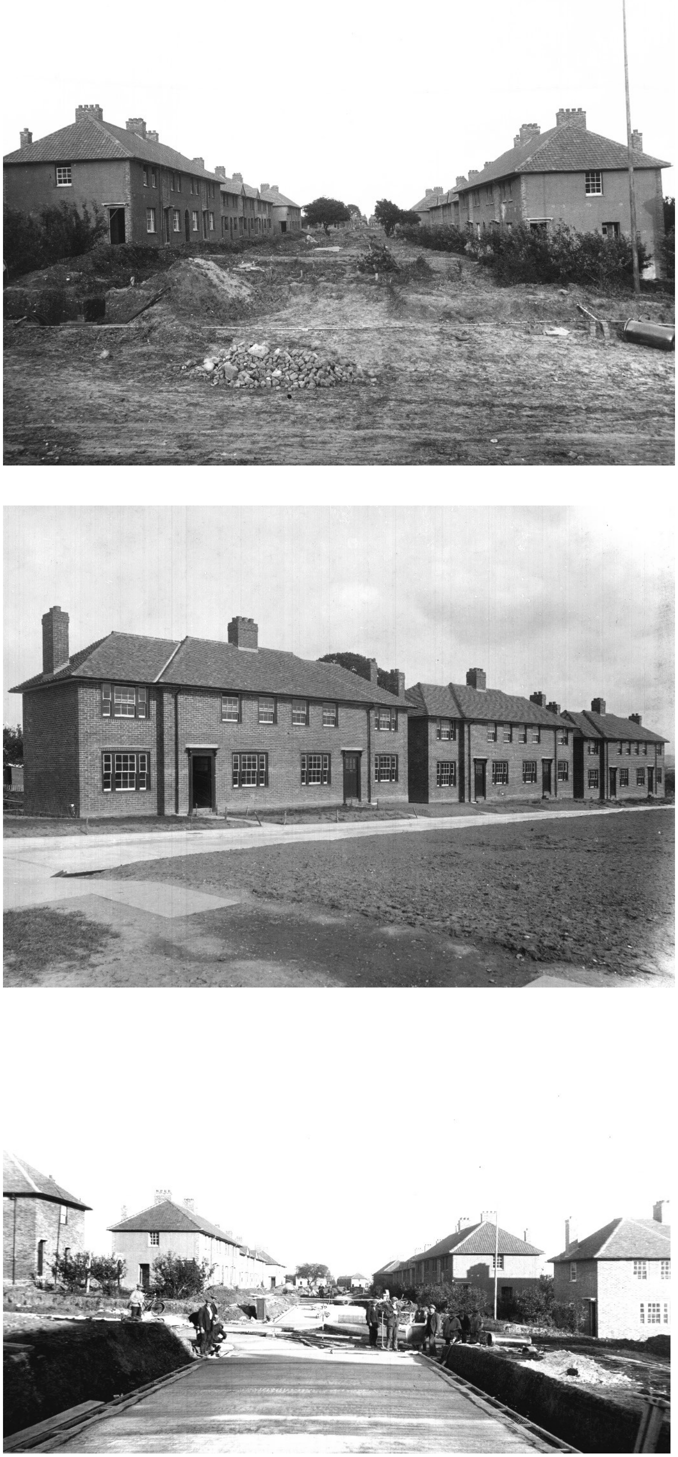




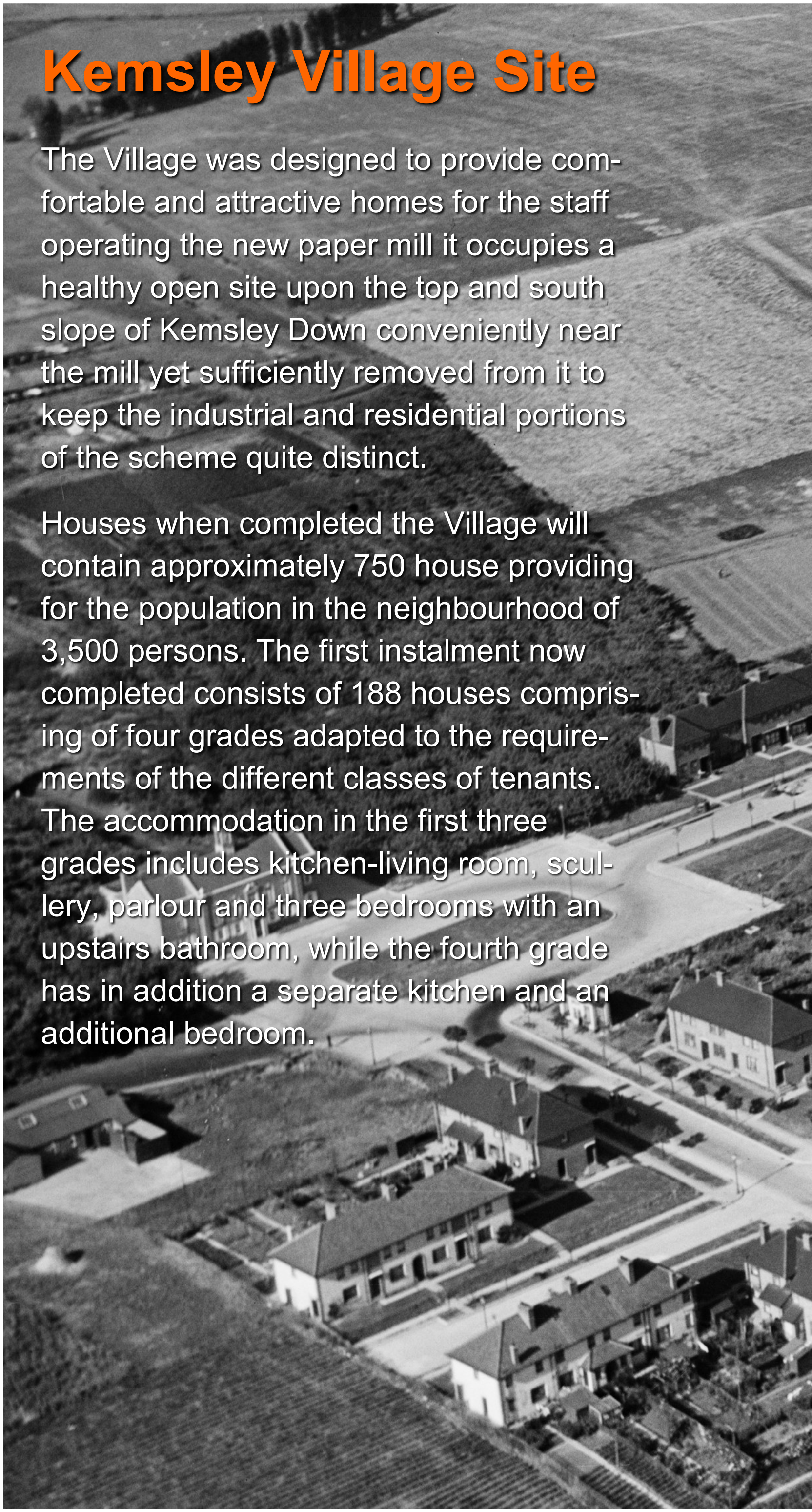
Kemsley Village 1930



Kemsley Village 2019



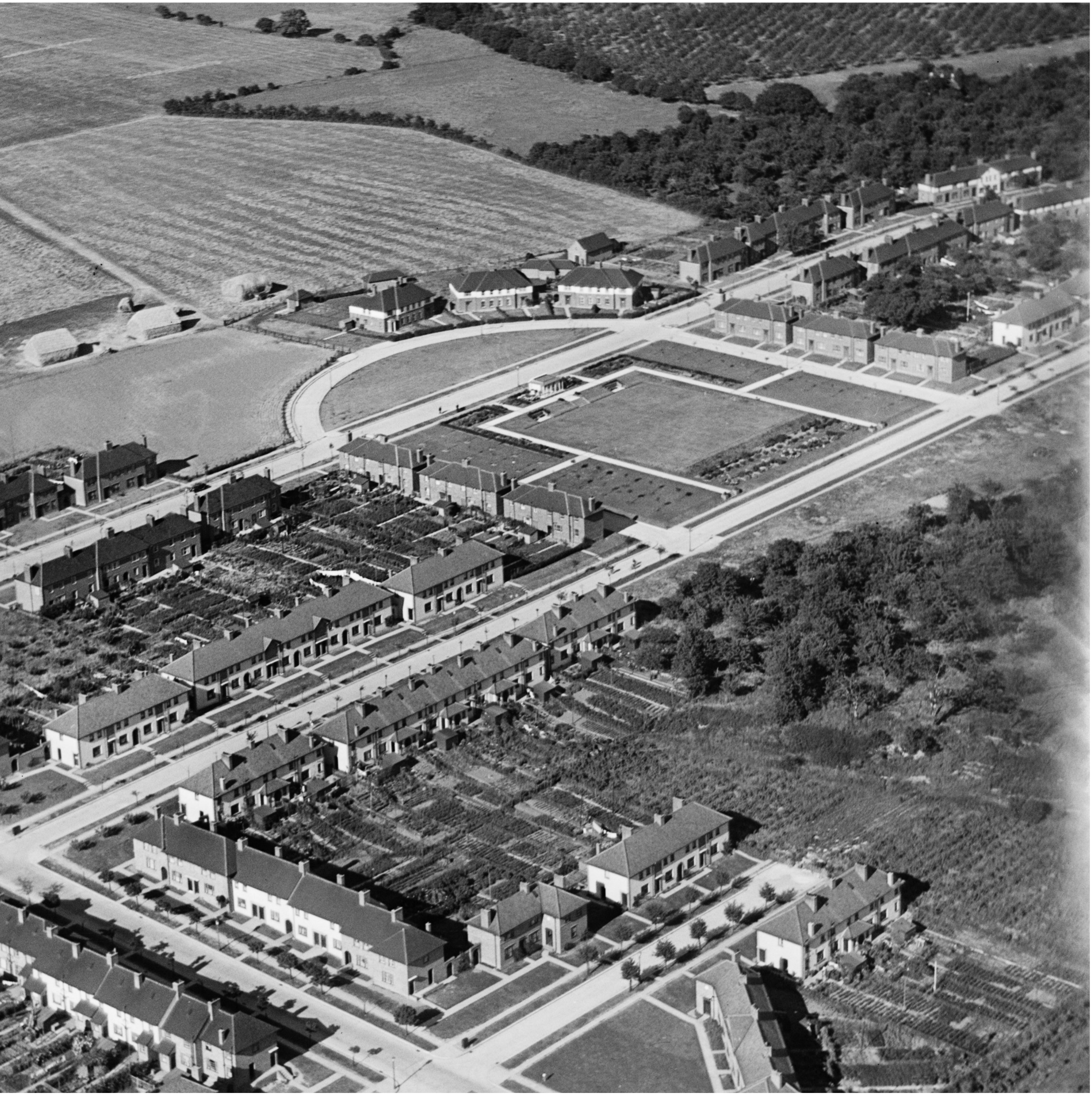
Kemsley Village Construction Stage 1 1927

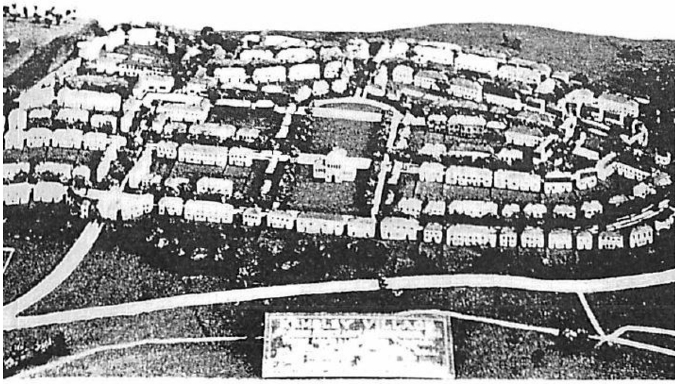


Kemsley Village Site

The Village was designed to provide comfortable and attractive homes for the staff operating the new paper mill it occupies a healthy open site upon the top and south slope of Kemsley Down conveniently near the mill yet sufficiently removed from it to keep the industrial and residential portions of the scheme quite distinct.

Houses when completed the Village will contain approximately 750 house providing for the population in the neighbourhood of 3,500 persons. The first instalment now completed consists of 188 houses comprising of four grades adapted to the requirements of the different classes of tenants. The accommodation in the first three grades includes kitchen-living room, scullery, parlour and three bedrooms with an upstairs bathroom, while the fourth grade has in addition a separate kitchen and an additional bedroom.





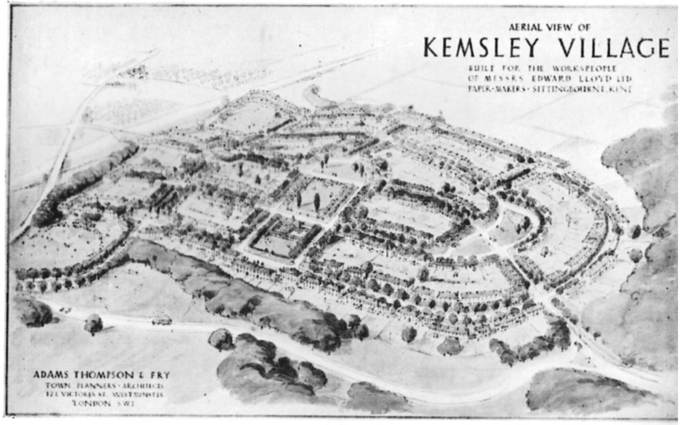
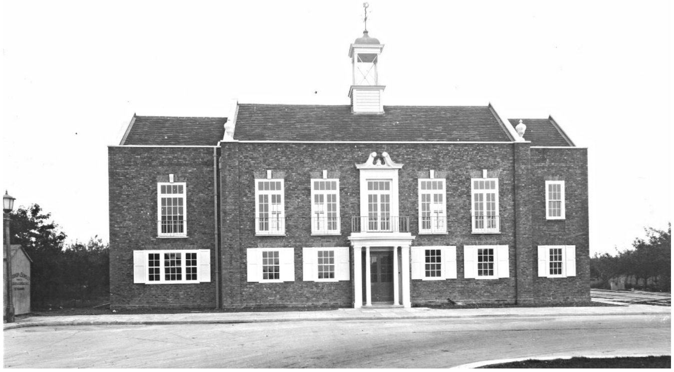
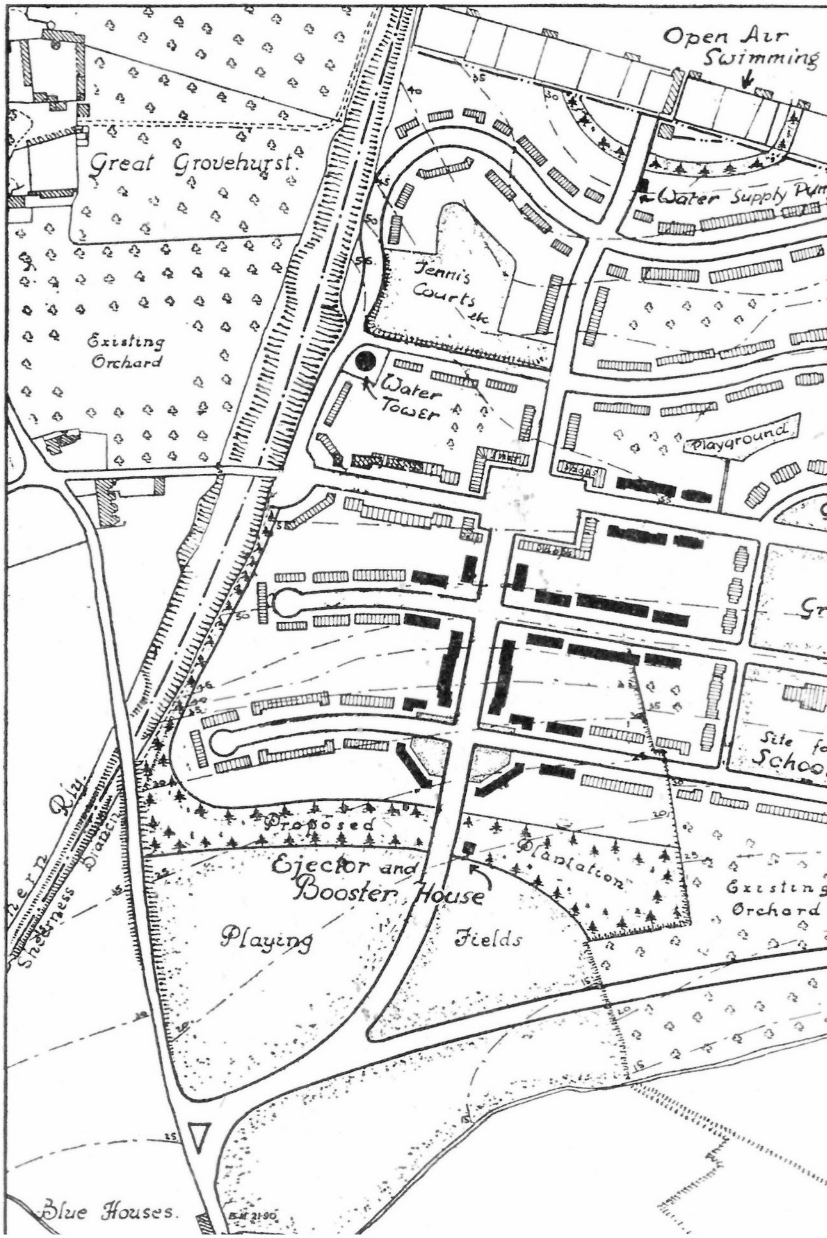
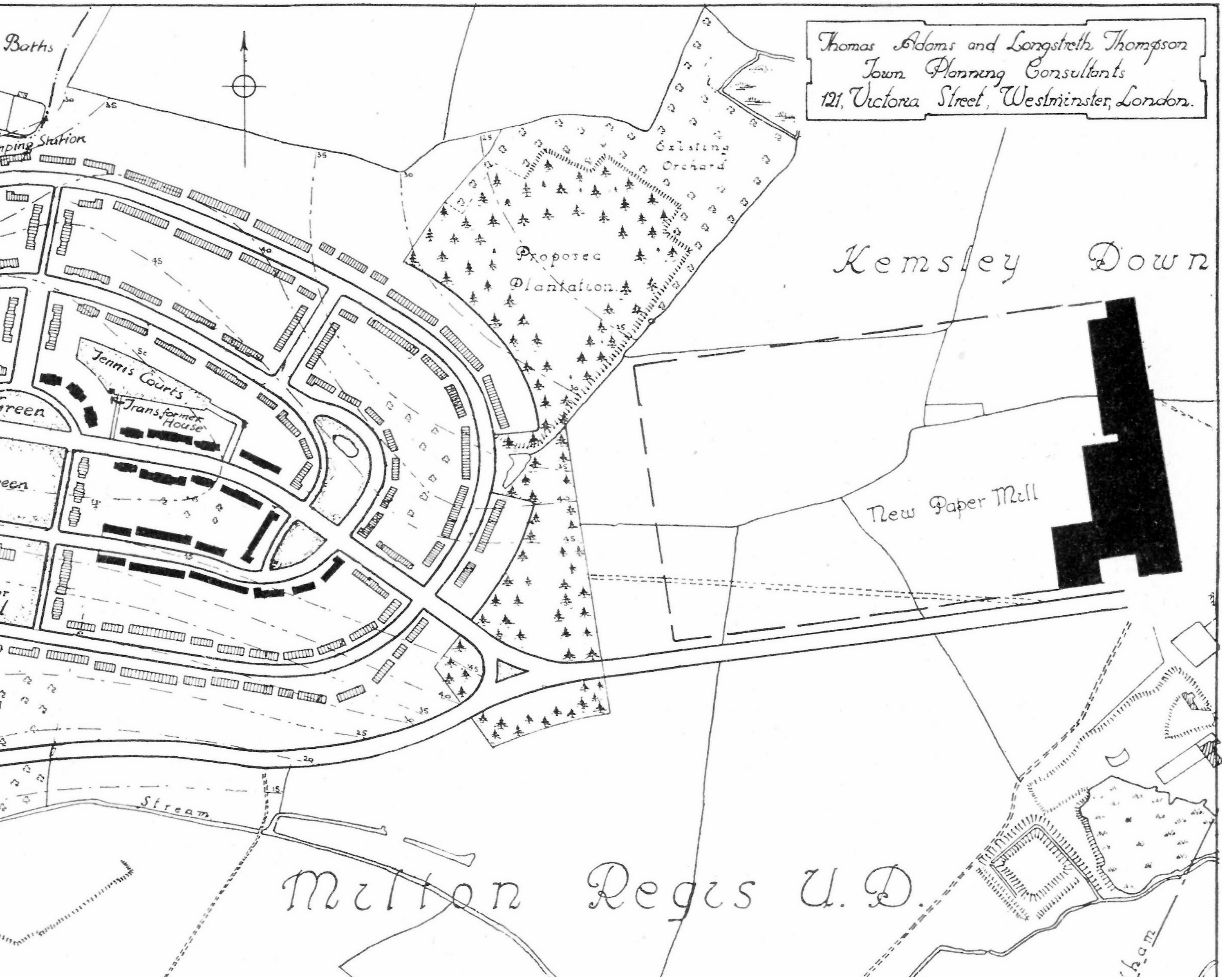

AERIAL VIEW OF
KEMSLEY VILLAGE
BUILT FOR THE WORKSPEOPLE
OF MESSRS EDWARD LLOYD LTD
PAPER-MAKERS • SITTINGBOURNE • KENT
ADAMS THOMPSON & FRY
TOWN PLANNERS • ARCHITECTS
121 VICTORIA ST. WESTMINSTER
LONDON SW1

FIG. 72. KEMSLEY VILLAGE, SITTINGBOURNE, KENT



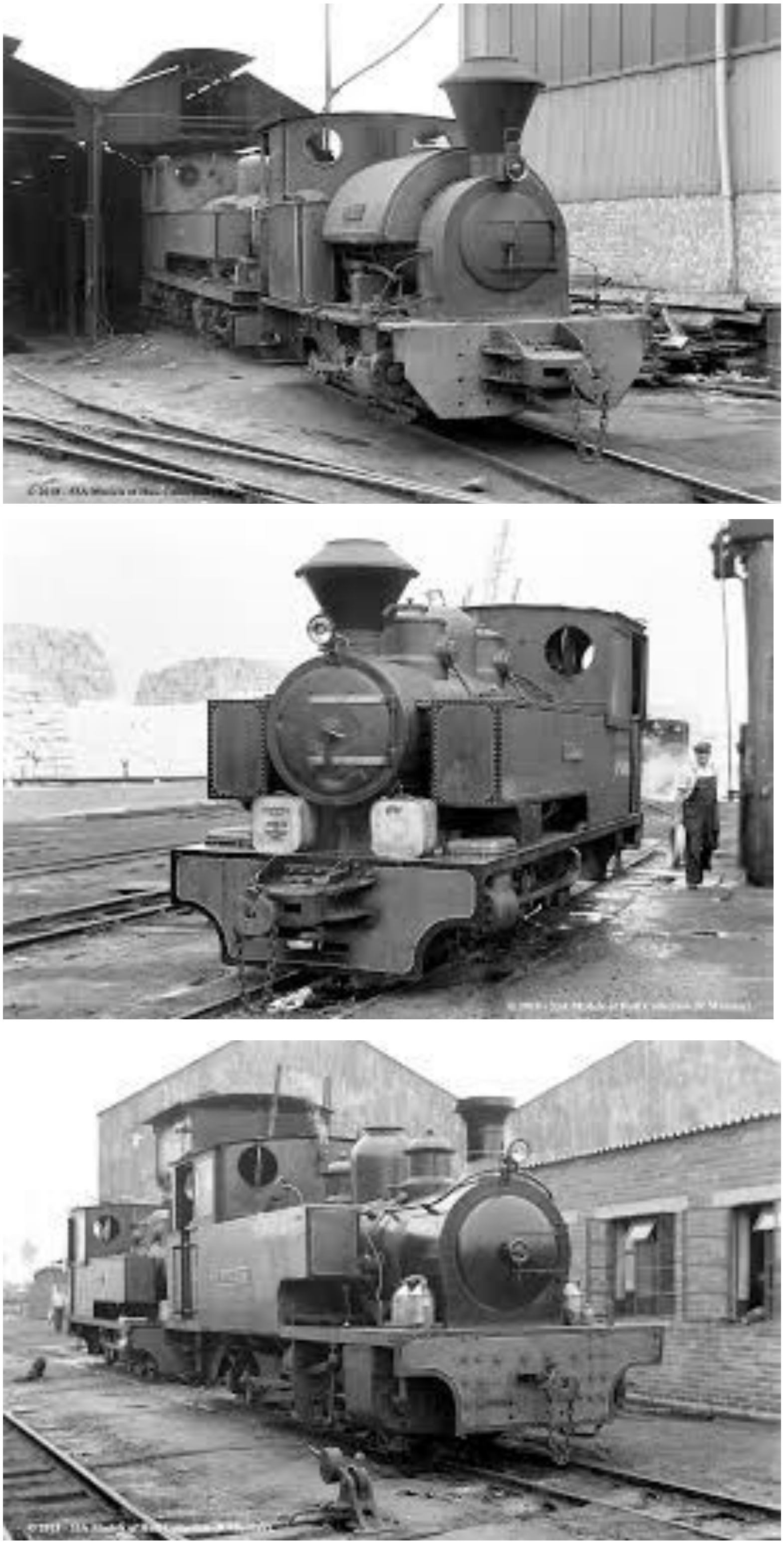


Kemsley Village Construction Stage 1 1927



Kemsley Village Site

Sadly Frank Lloyd died in 1927 and the village was never completed to the original design as you can see from the above map it included tree plantations, tennis courts a school and open air swimming baths.

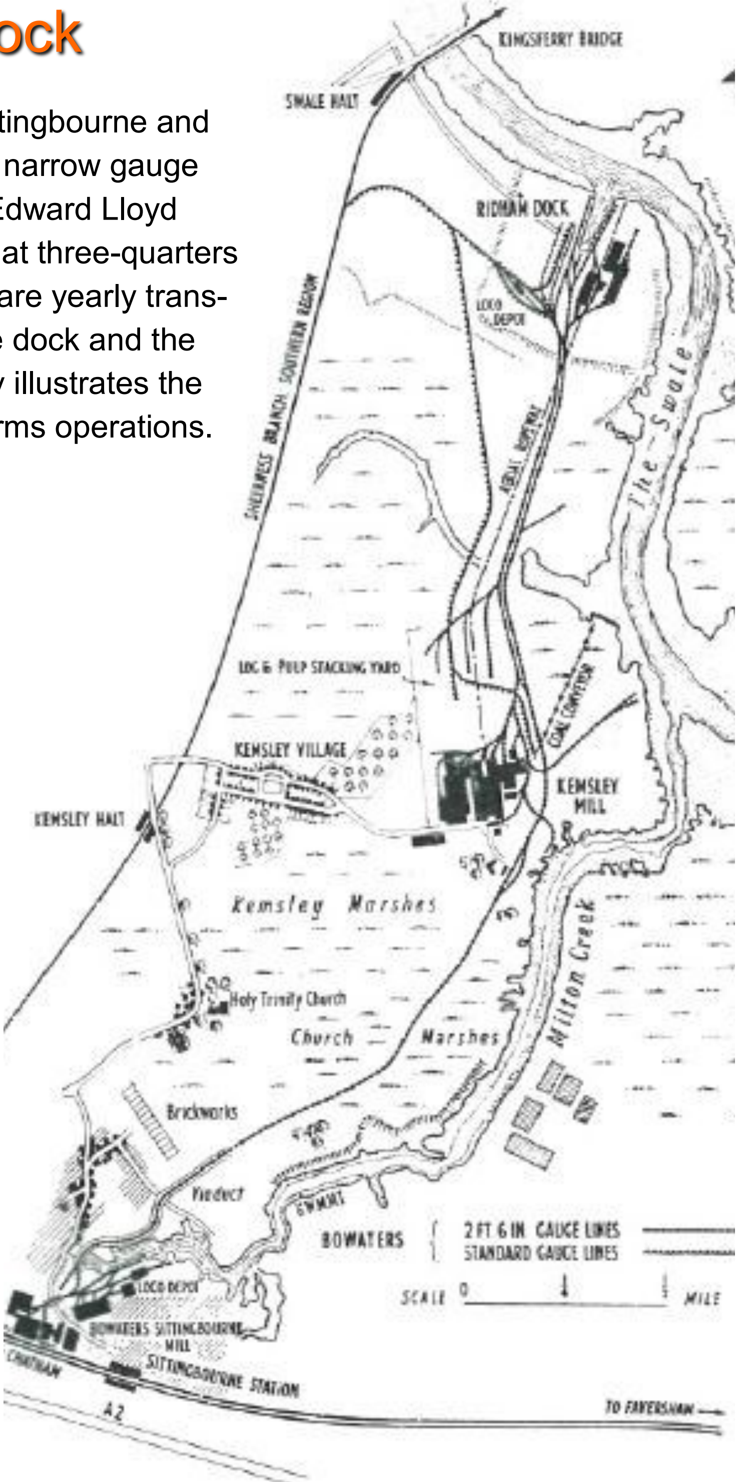


Light Railway Trains

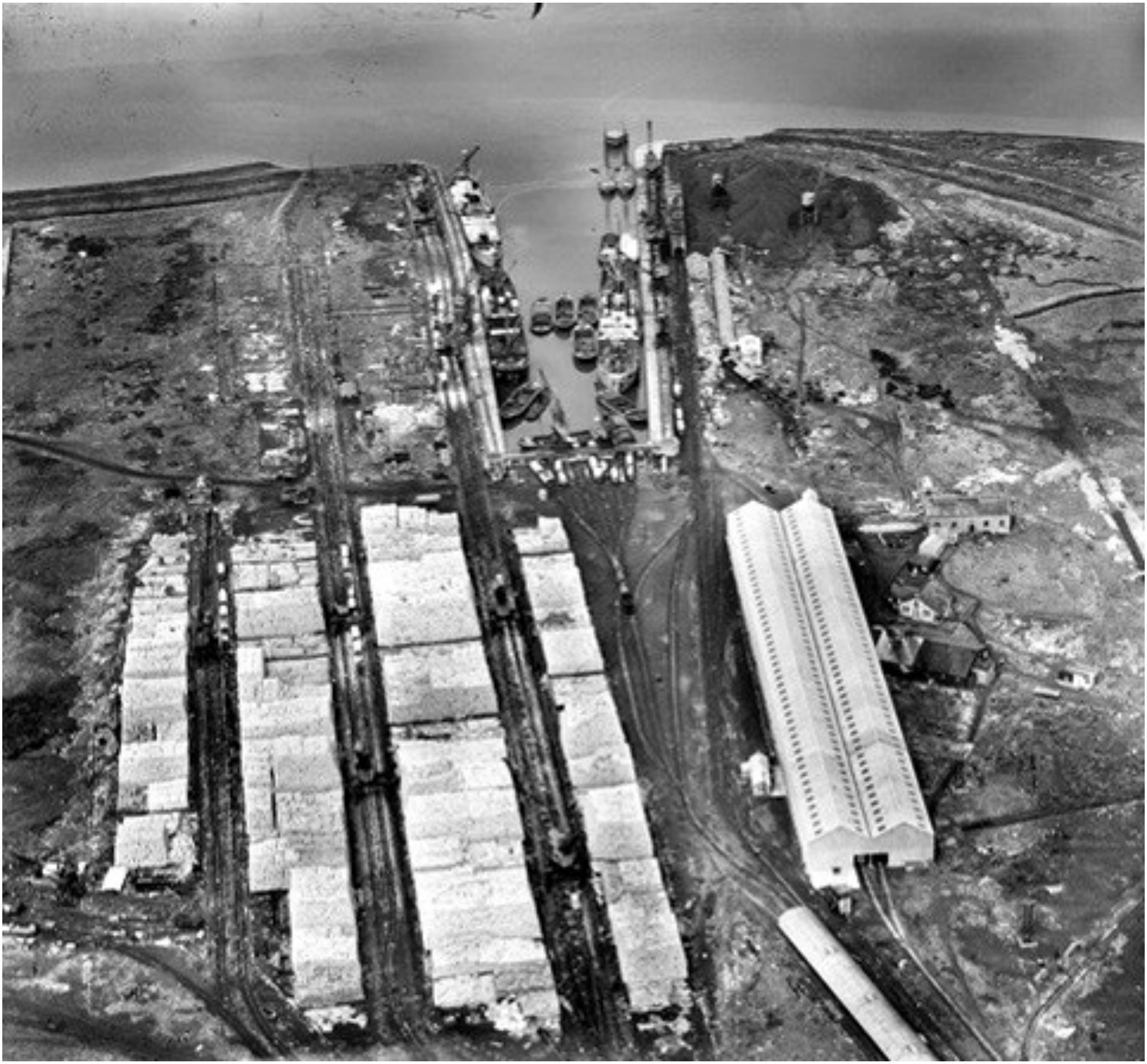
Docks 1930 Log bunkers

Ridham Dock

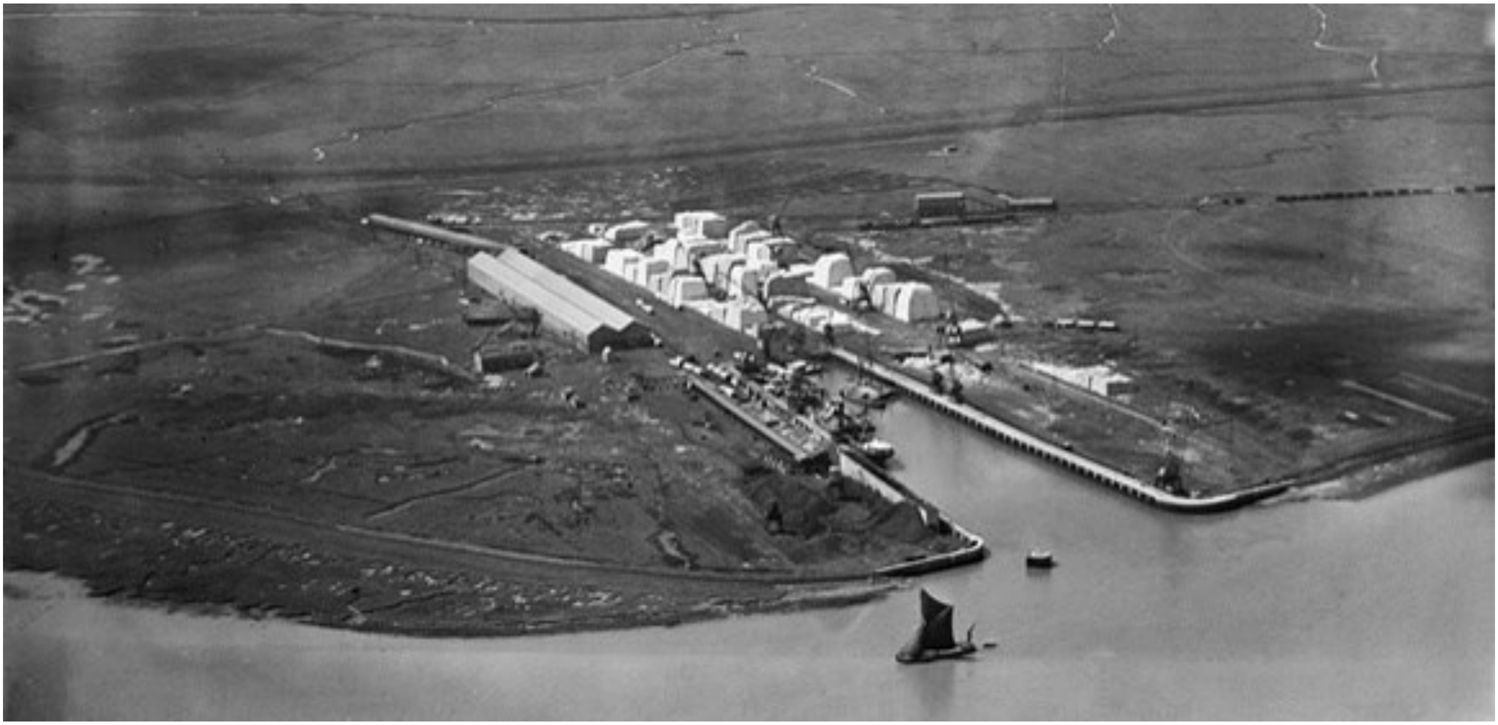
Connected with Sittingbourne and Kemsley mills by a narrow gauge railway owned by Edward Lloyd Limited. The fact that three-quarters of a million tonnes are yearly transported between the dock and the mills on this railway illustrates the magnitude of the firms operations.



Map of the light railway from Sittingbourne to Ridham Docks

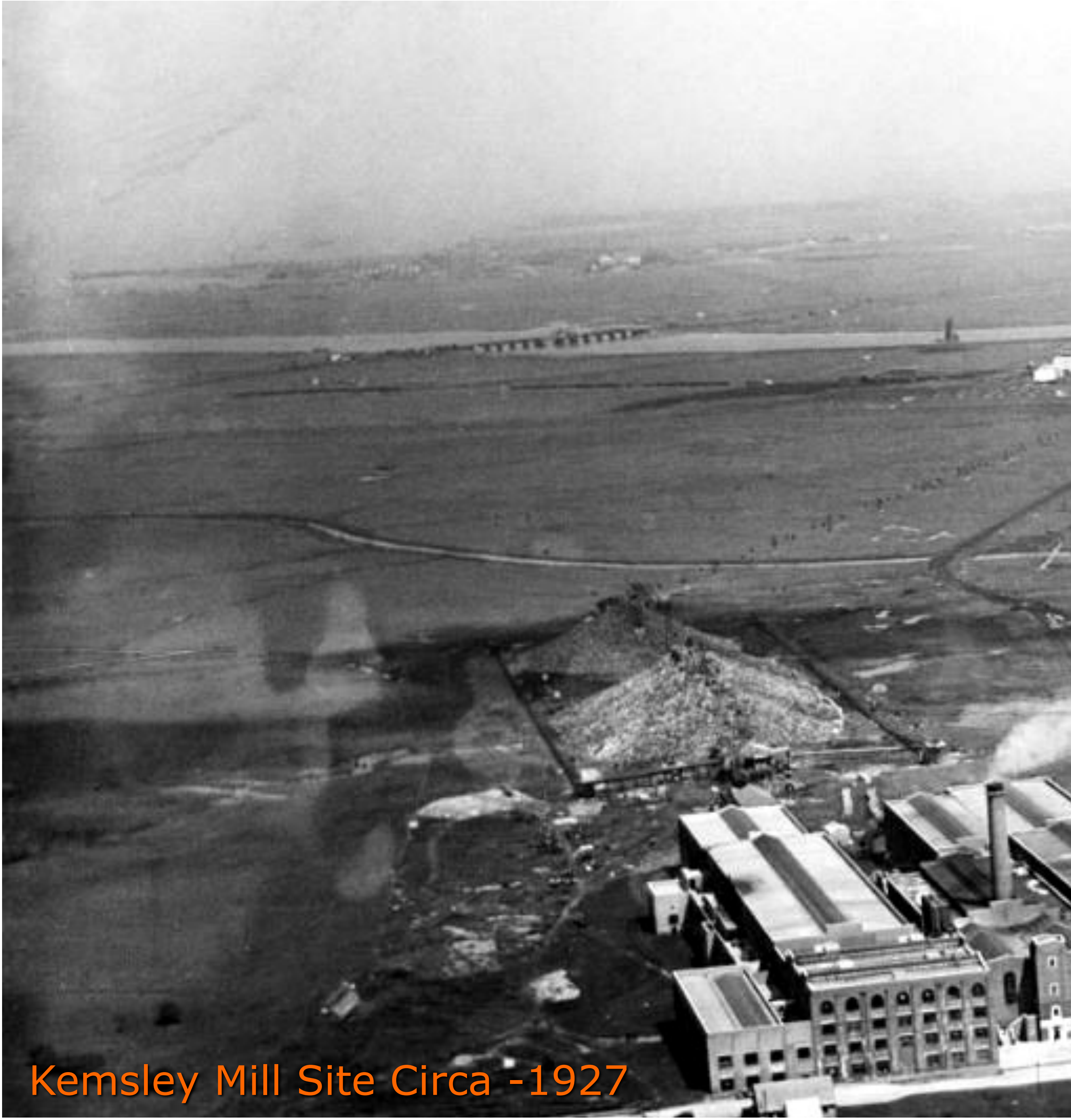


Ridham Docks 1930’s



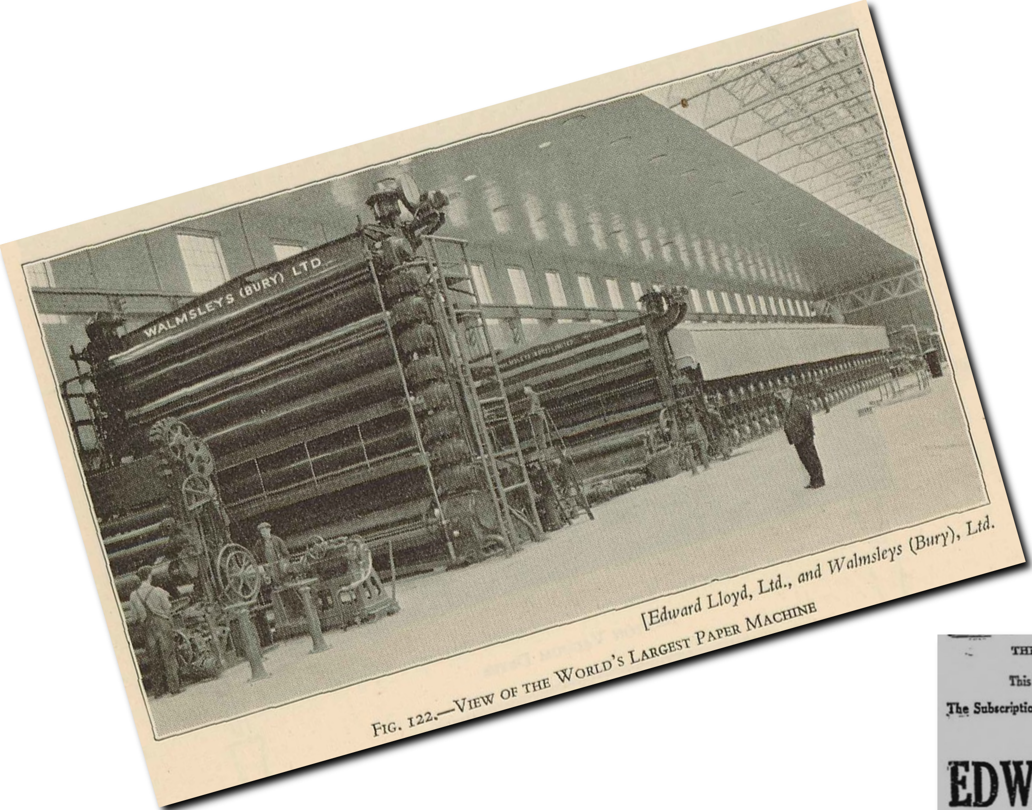
Ridham Docks showing stacks of baled imported pulp

Picture show the workers at the docks during the First World War Ridham dock



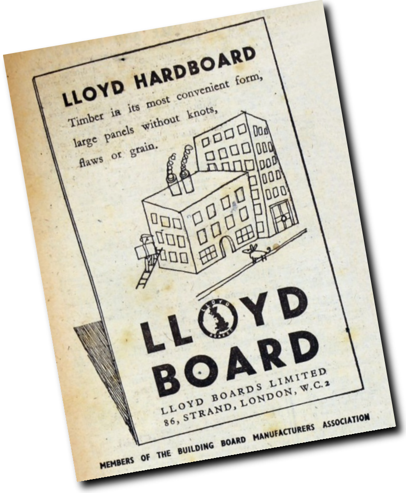
Kemsley Mill Site Circa -1927

Frank died in 1927 before his dream was completed
Stage 2 of the Mill had been finished along with the
stage one of the garden village



[Edward Lloyd, Ltd., and Walmsleys (Bury), Ltd.

FIG. 122.—VIEW OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PAPER MACHINE



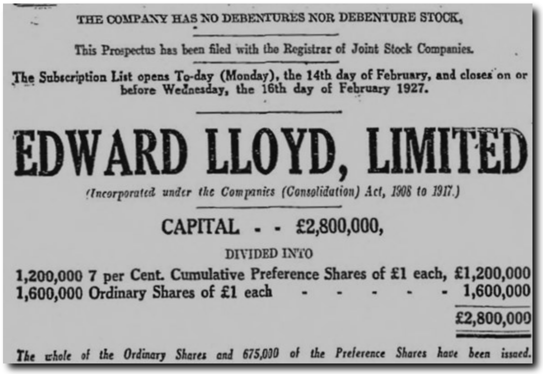
LLOYD HARDBOARD

Timber in its most convenient form, large panels without knots, flaws or grain.

LLOYD BOARD

LLOYD BOARDS LIMITED
86, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

MEMBERS OF THE BUILDING BOARD MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION



THE COMPANY HAS NO DEBENTURES NOR DEBENTURE STOCK,

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Subscription List opens To-day (Monday), the 14th day of February, and closes on or before Wednesday, the 16th day of February 1927.

EDWARD LLOYD, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908 to 1917.)

CAPITAL - - £2,800,000,

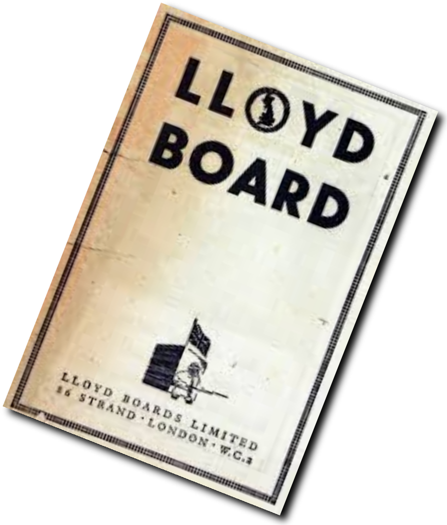
DIVIDED INTO

1,200,000 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each,	£1,200,000
1,600,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each - - - - -	1,600,000
	£2,800,000

The whole of the Ordinary Shares and 675,000 of the Preference Shares have been issued.

Sir William Ewart Berry
1st Baron Camrose

The Berry Brothers Era
1927-1935



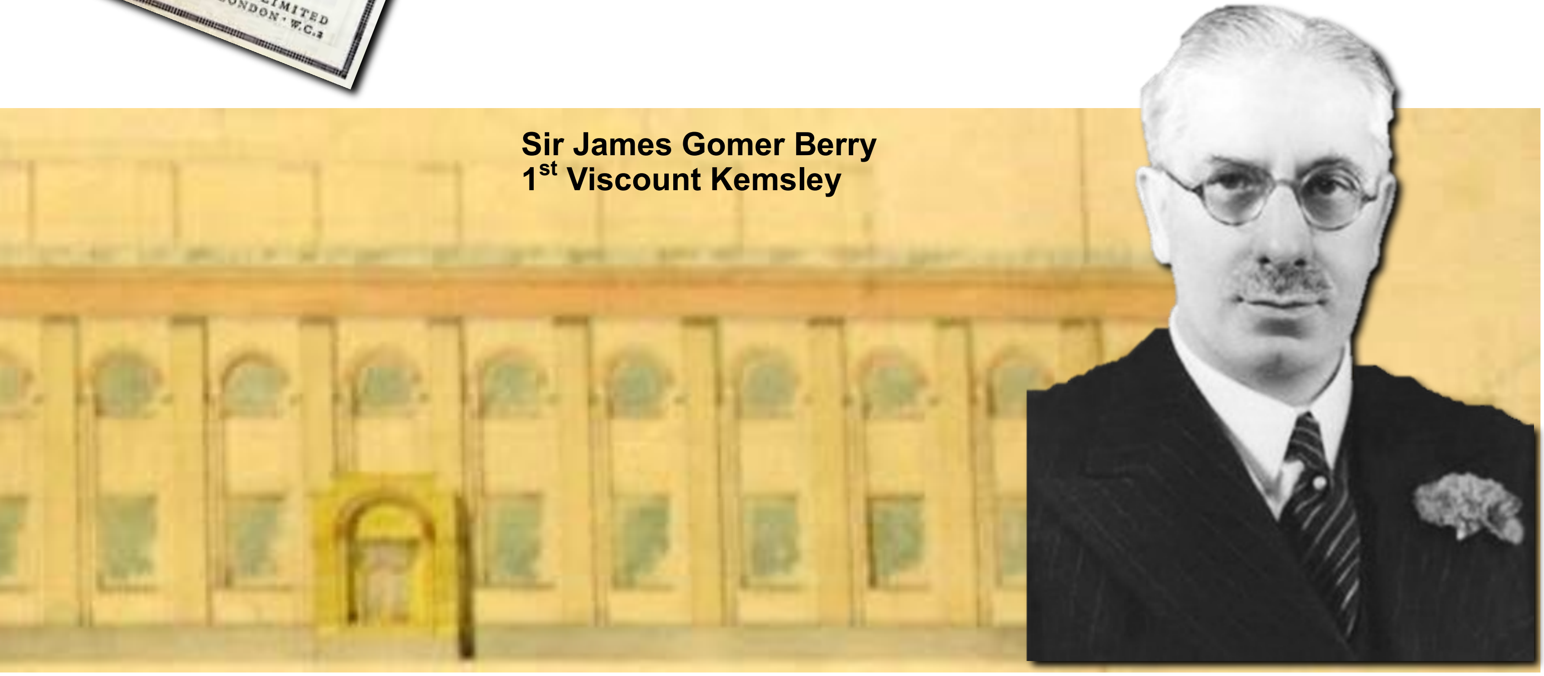
LLOYD BOARD

LLOYD BOARDS LIMITED
86 STRAND · LONDON · W.C.2

PM5&6 Machine House Construction

The Paper Machines PM5

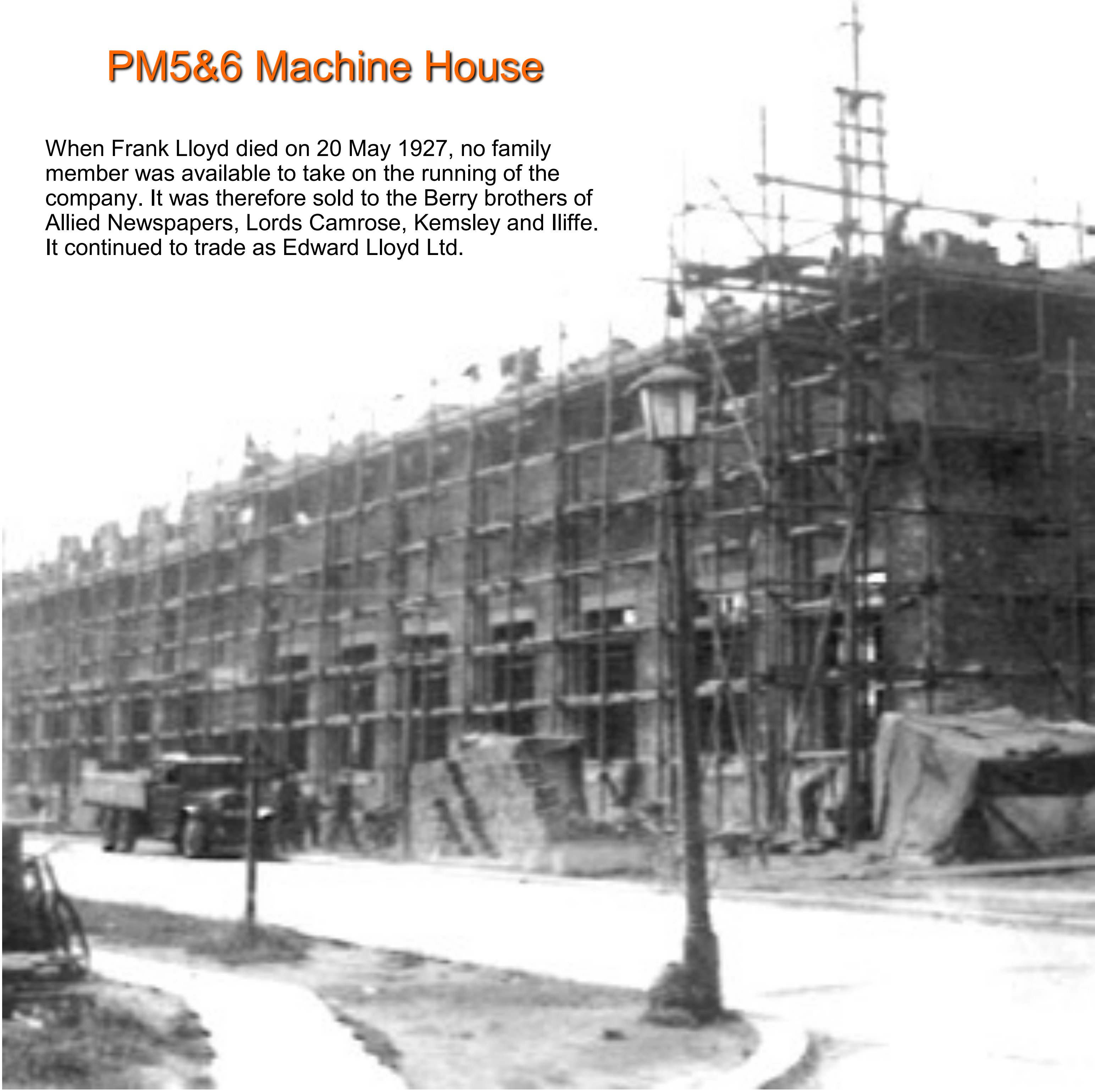
The Board Mill

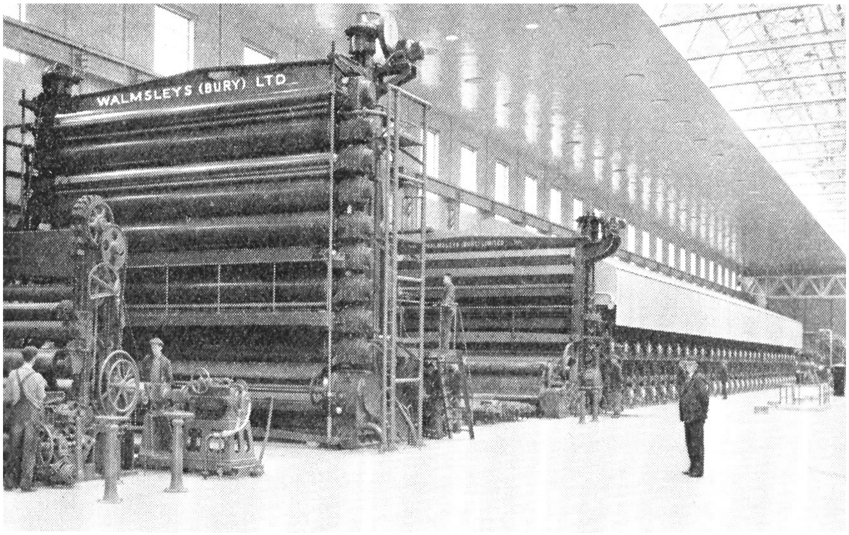


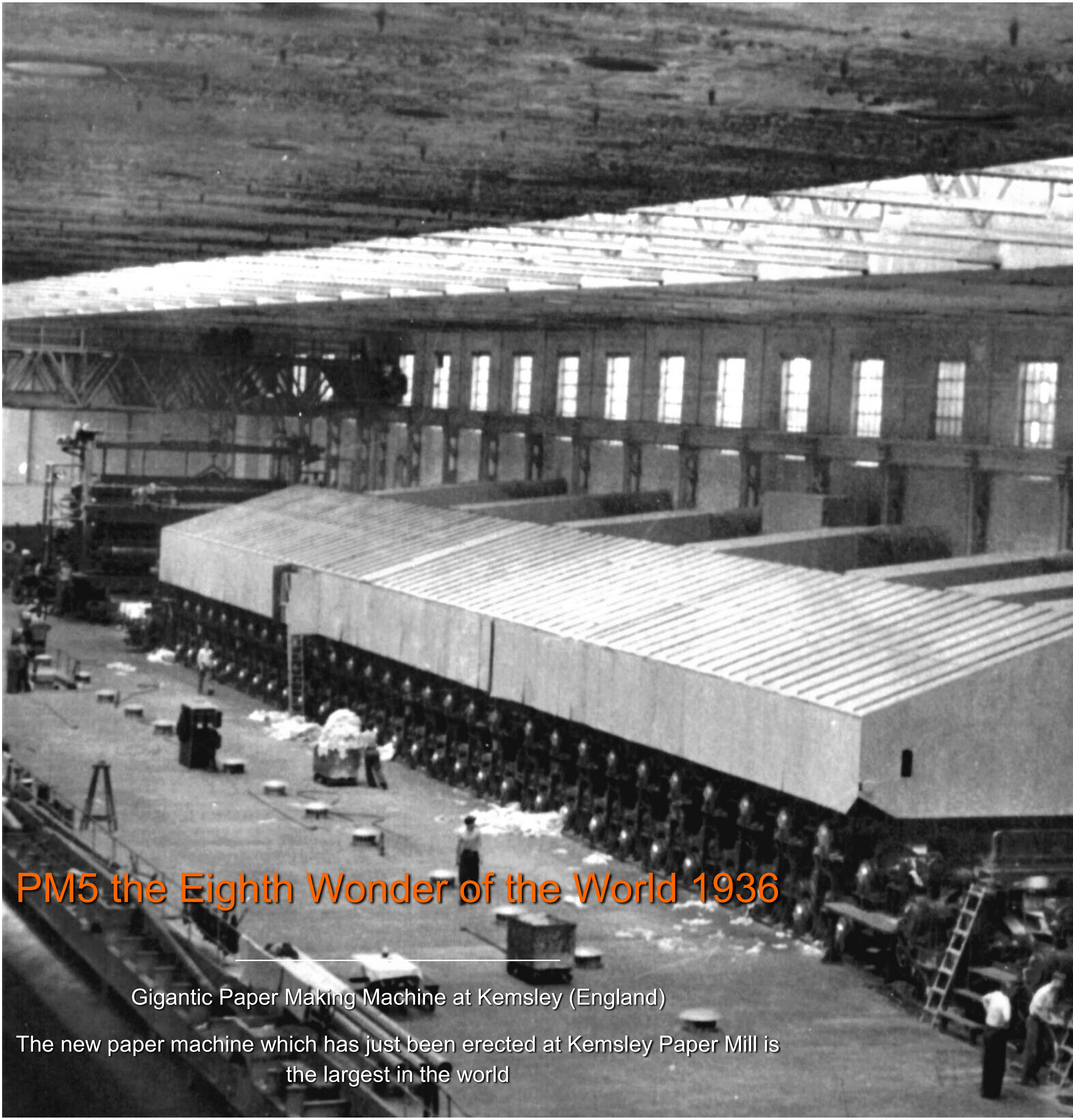
Sir James Gomer Berry
1st Viscount Kemsley

PM5&6 Machine House

When Frank Lloyd died on 20 May 1927, no family member was available to take on the running of the company. It was therefore sold to the Berry brothers of Allied Newspapers, Lords Camrose, Kemsley and Iliffe. It continued to trade as Edward Lloyd Ltd.



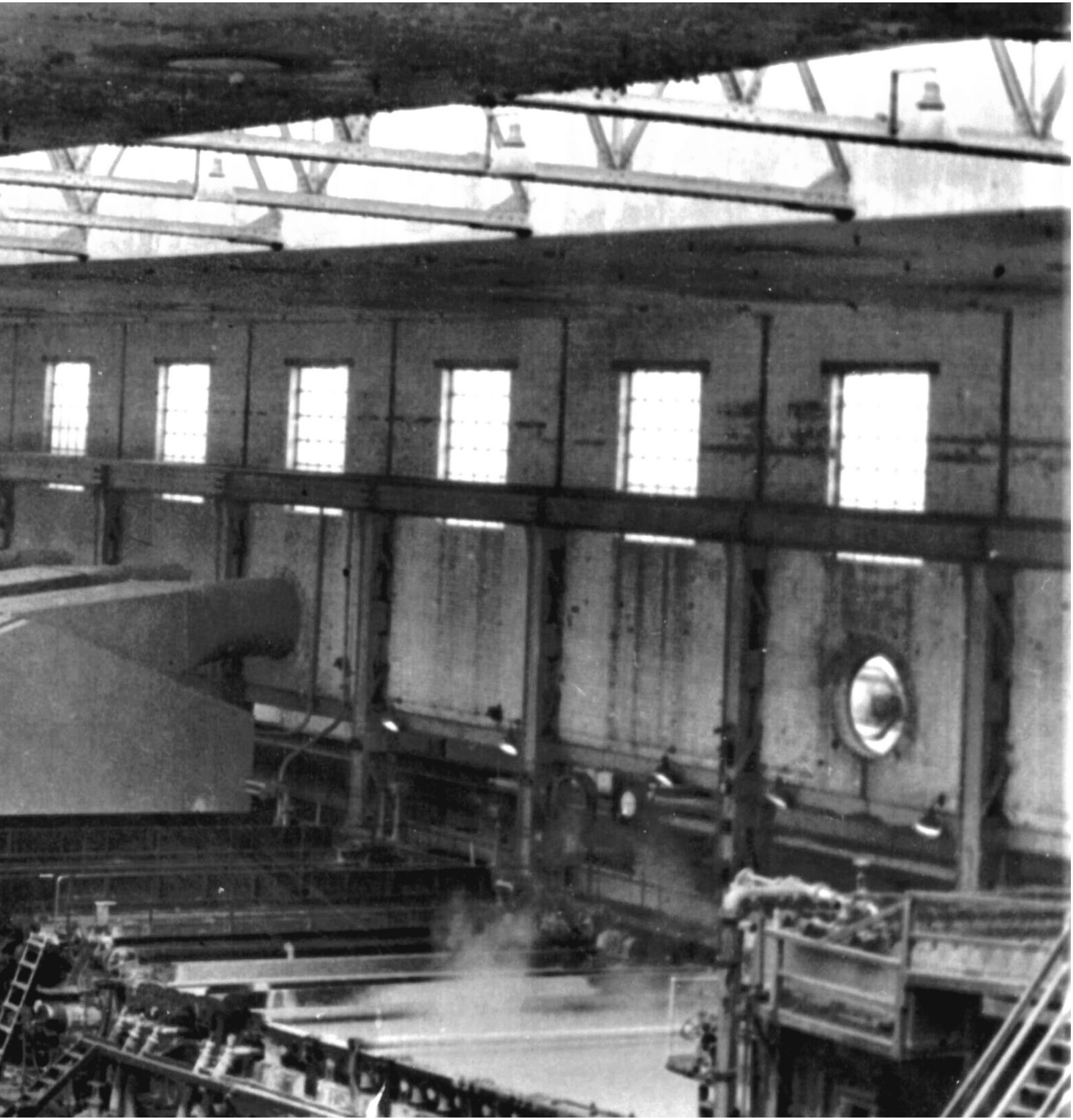

WALMSLEYS (BURY) LTD

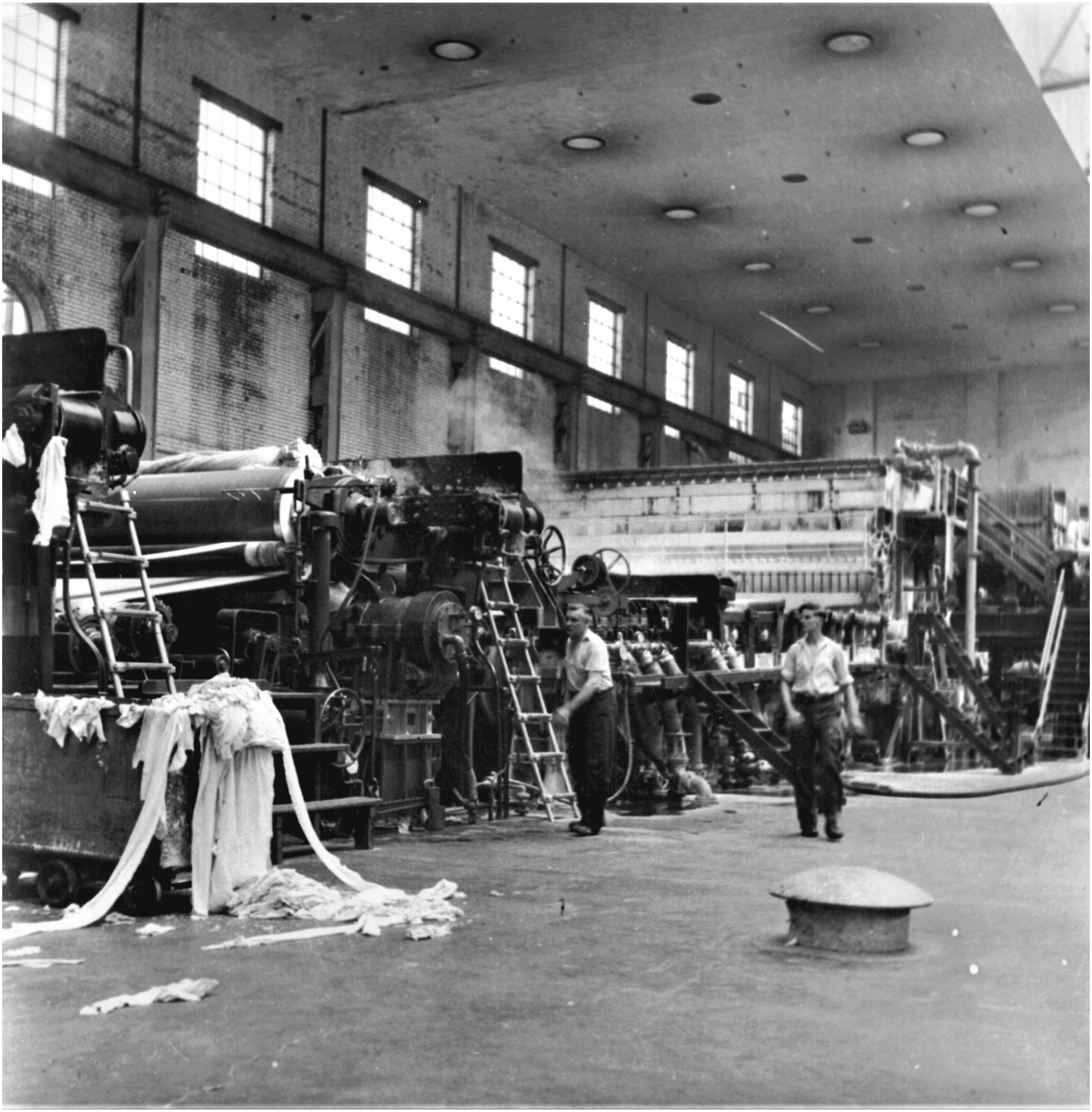


PM5 the Eighth Wonder of the World 1936

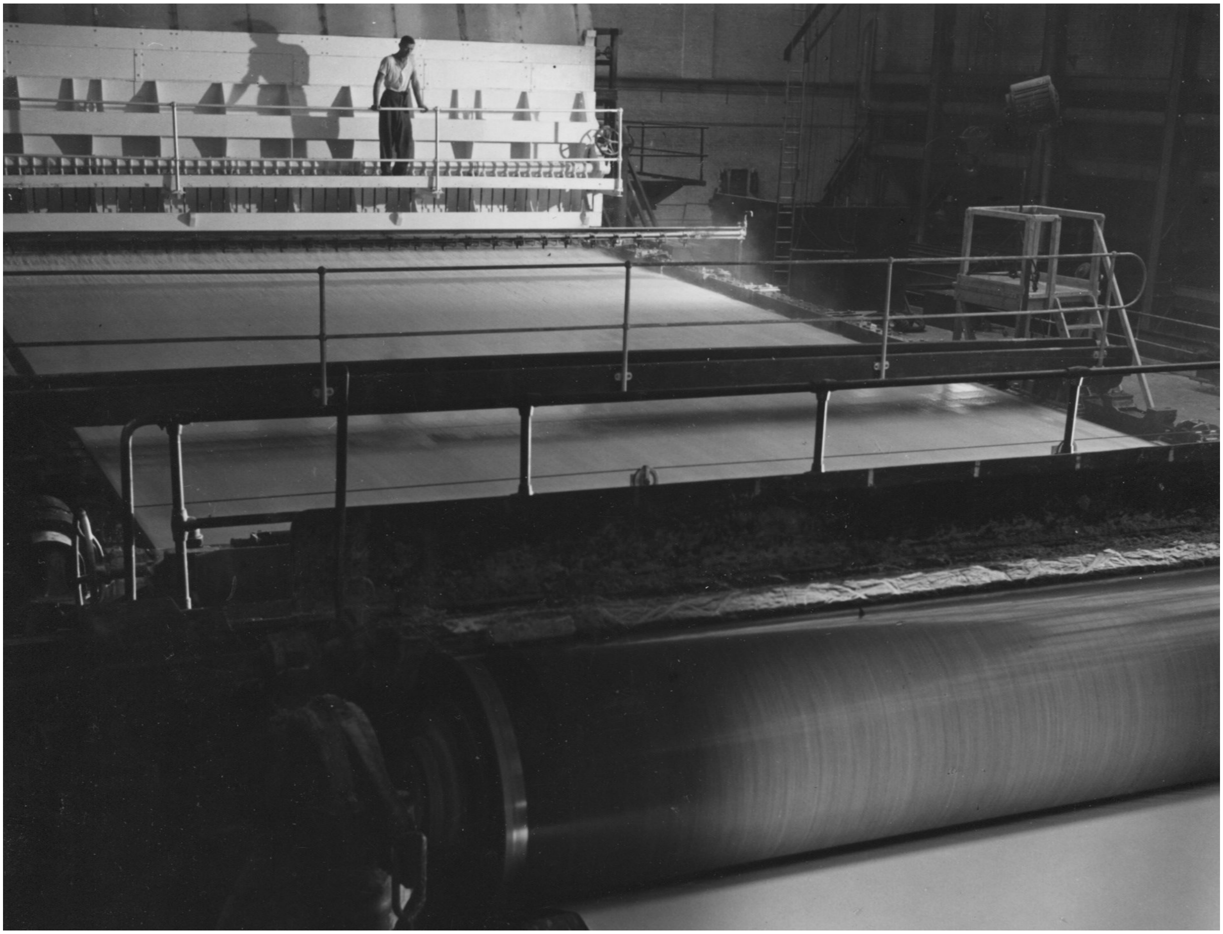
Gigantic Paper Making Machine at Kemsley (England)

The new paper machine which has just been erected at Kemsley Paper Mill is the largest in the world



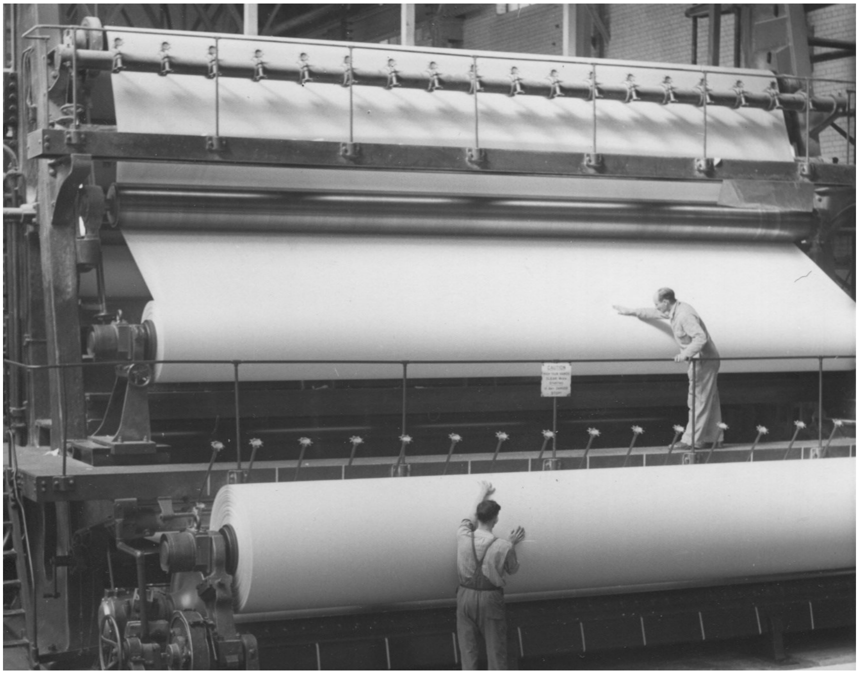


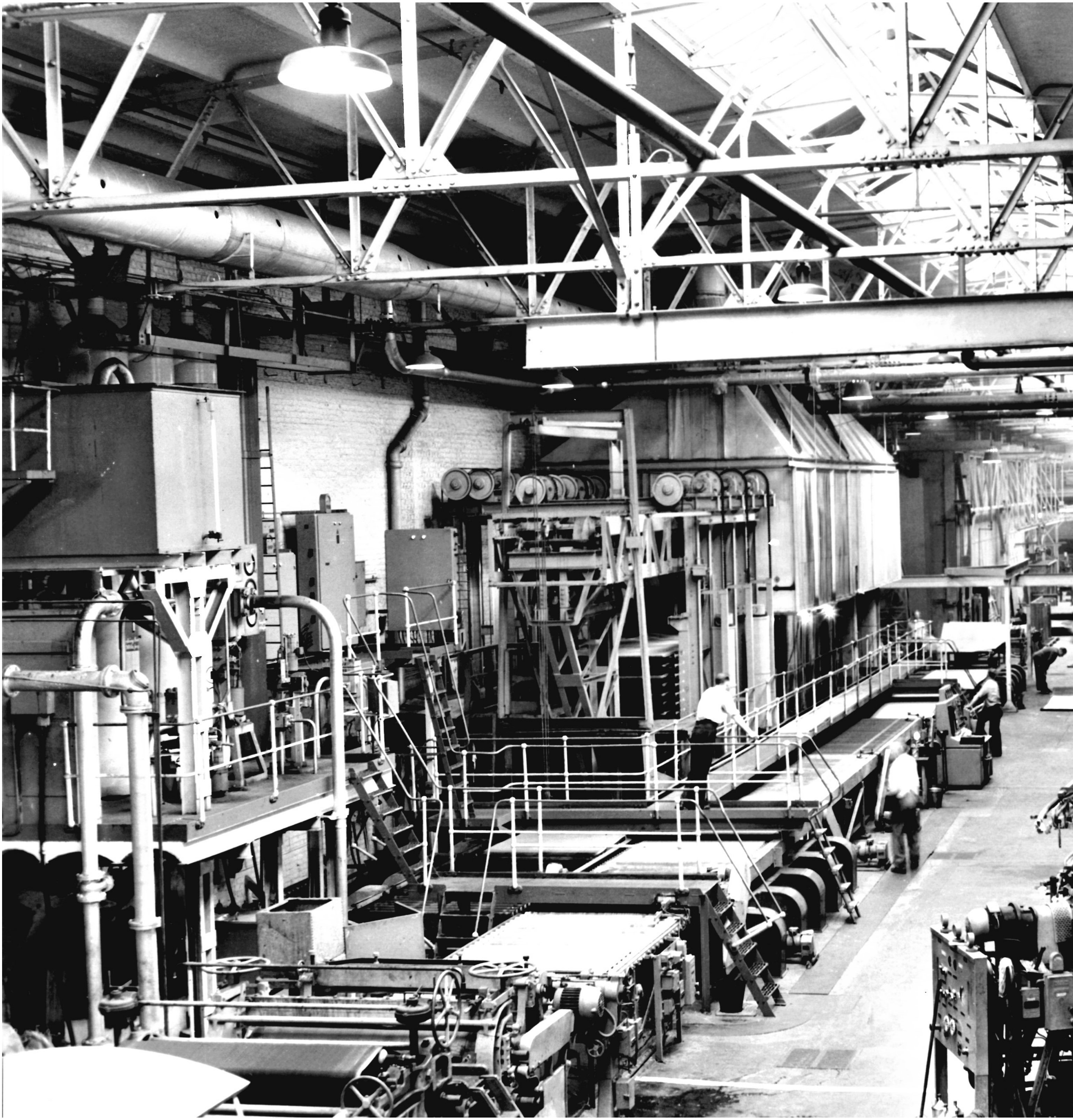
PM5 Wet End and Presses 1935

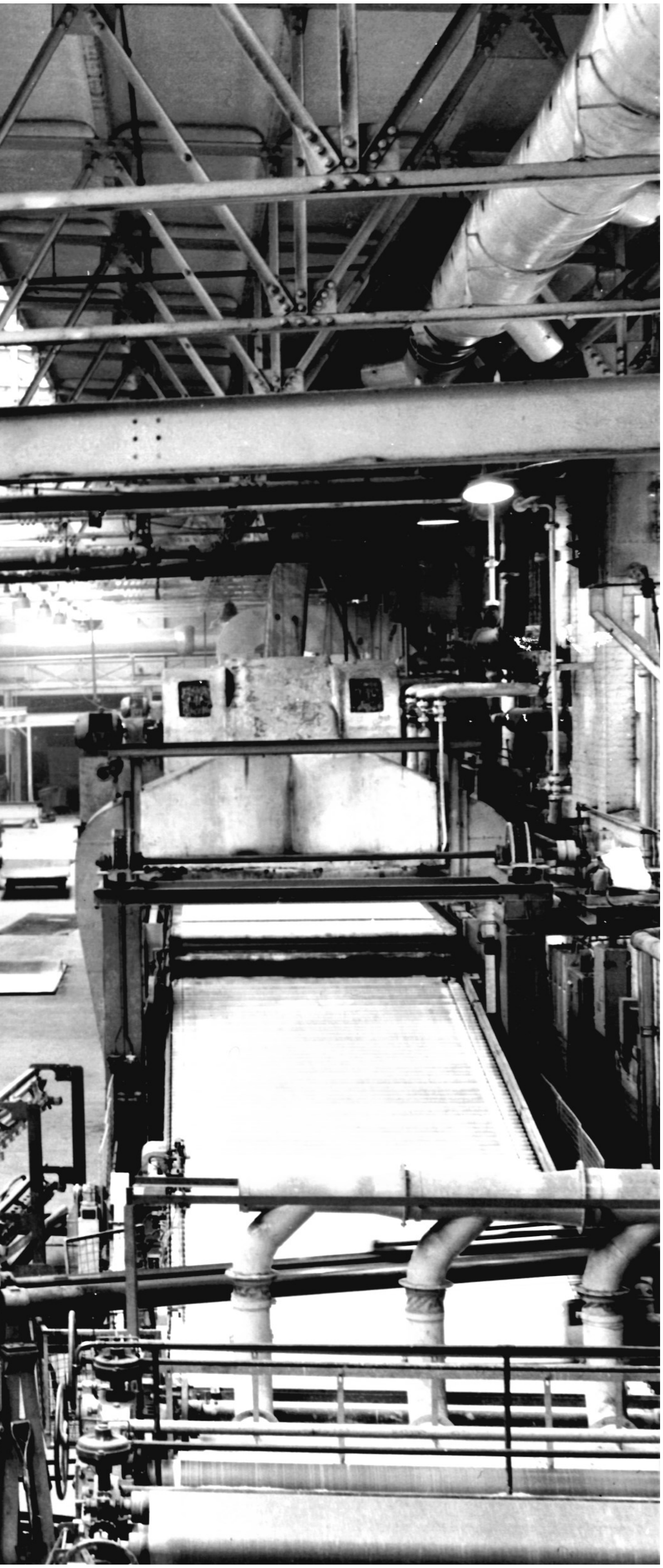


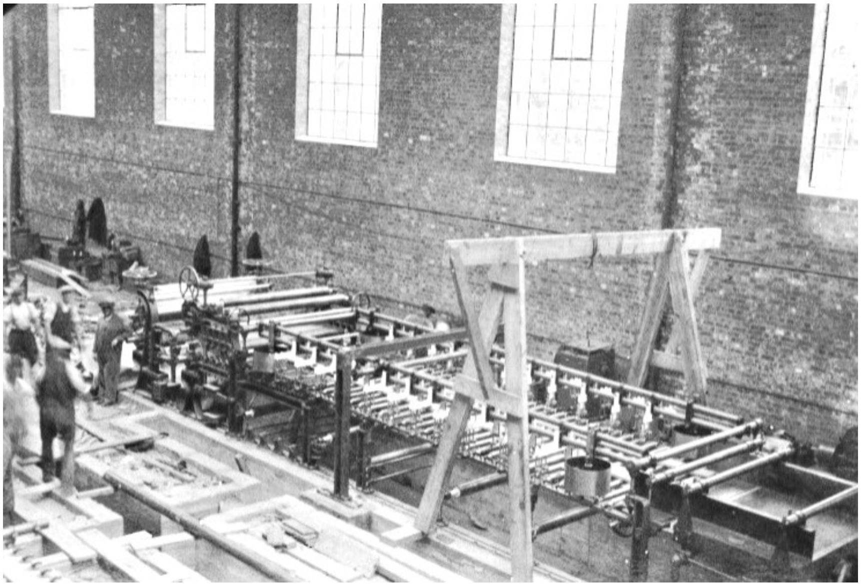
Above—PM5 Kemsley Trim Width of 320” (8.2m) The largest and widest paper machine in the world in 1935

Right PM5 Super Calender also the widest super calendar ever built

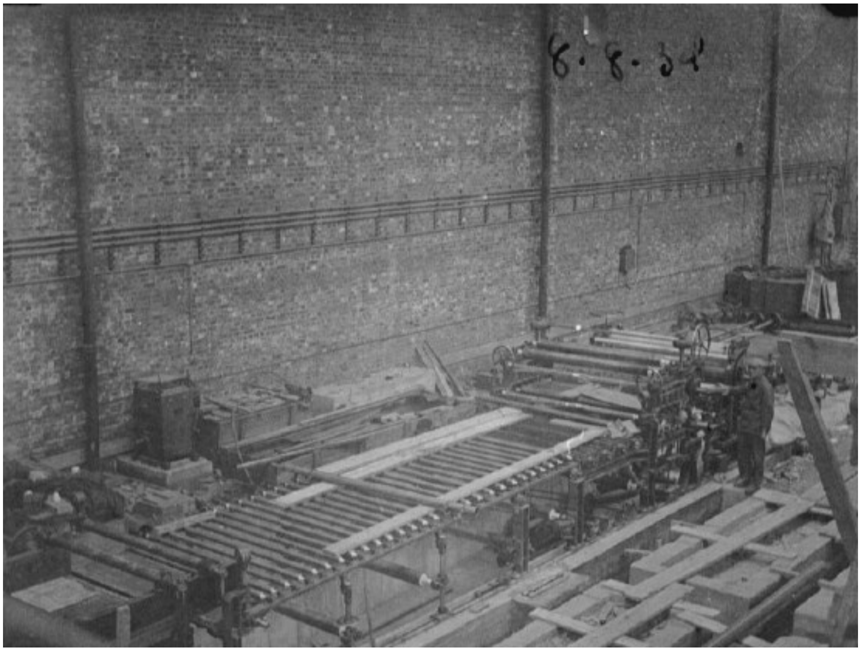






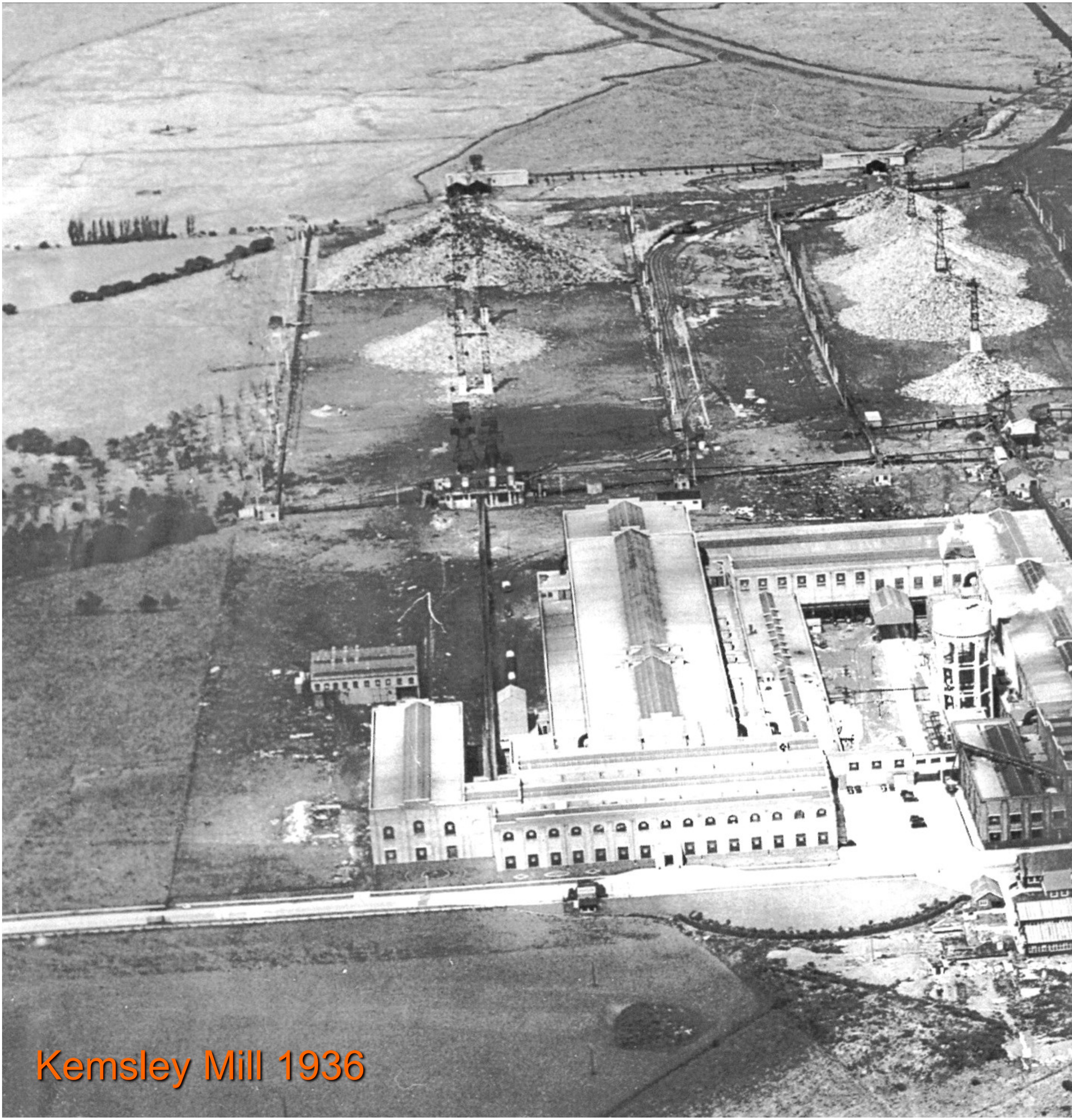


No1 Board Machine Being Installed 1935

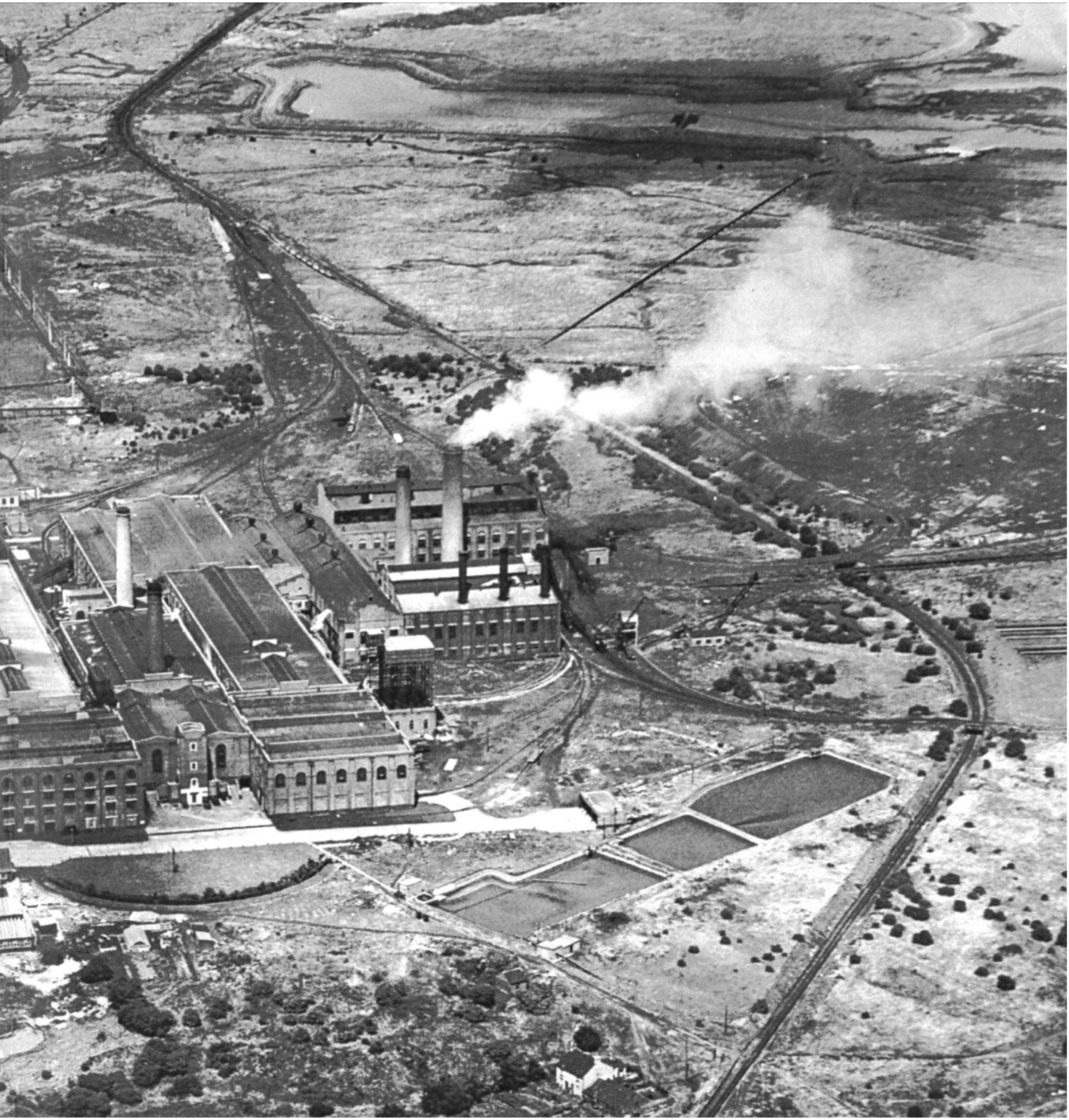


No2 Board Machine Being Installed 1935

The Board Mill



Kemsley Mill 1936



THE BOWATER-LLOYD PAPER MILLS

ARE SITUATED AT

NORTHFLEET, KENT.
SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.
KEMSLEY, KENT.
ELLESMERE PORT, CHESHIRE.

The combined capacity is in excess of 600,000 tons per annum.

THIS SUPPLEMENT IS PRINTED EXCLUSIVELY ON
"QUALITY NEWSPRINT"

The Bowater Era 1935 -1988

Eric Bowater

The War Years

PM6 Construction

Power and Steam

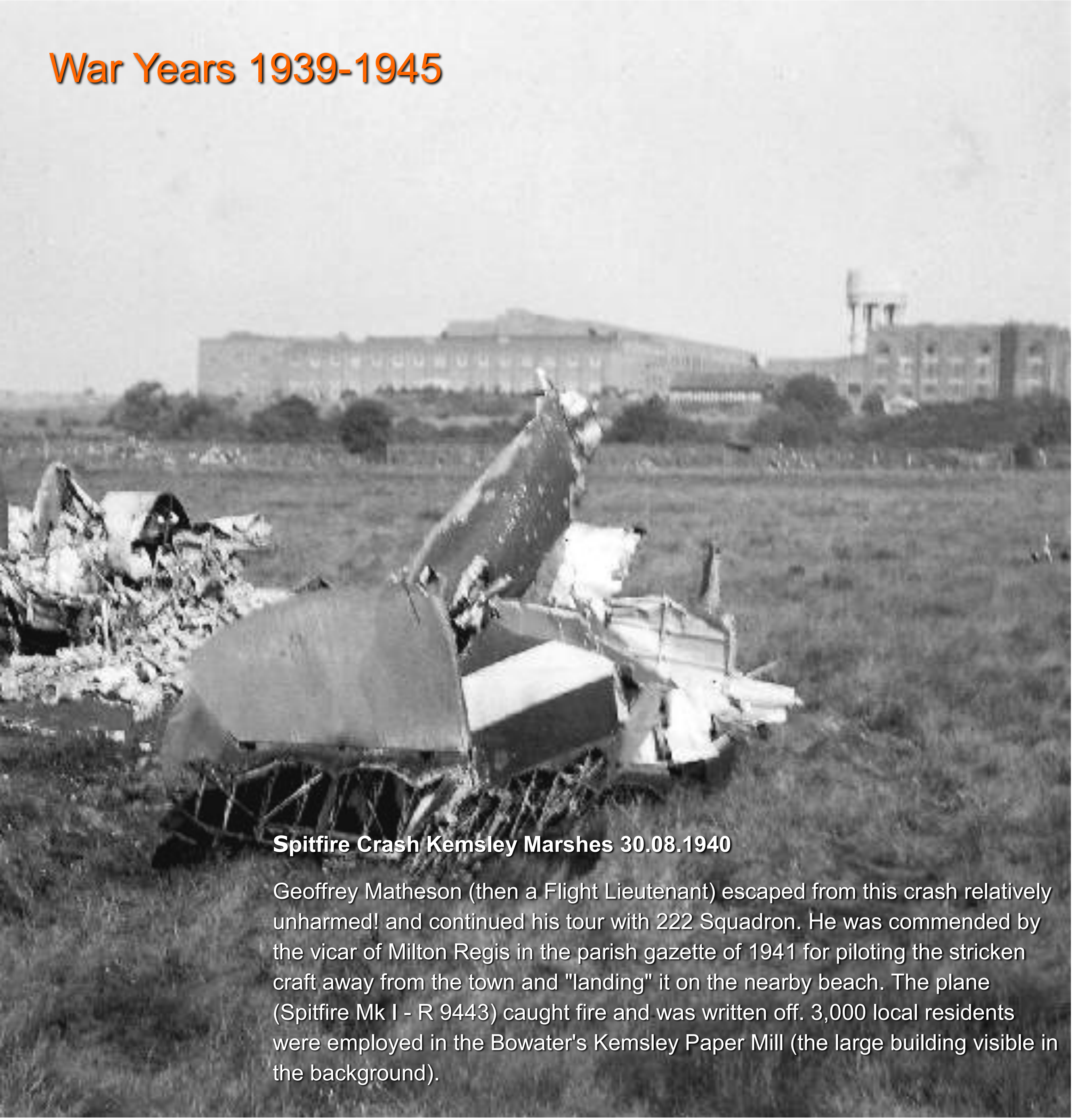
Wavy Roof Warehouse and Paper Storage

Transport, Lorries, Trains and Ships

Fire Lookout Tower PM5 Roof

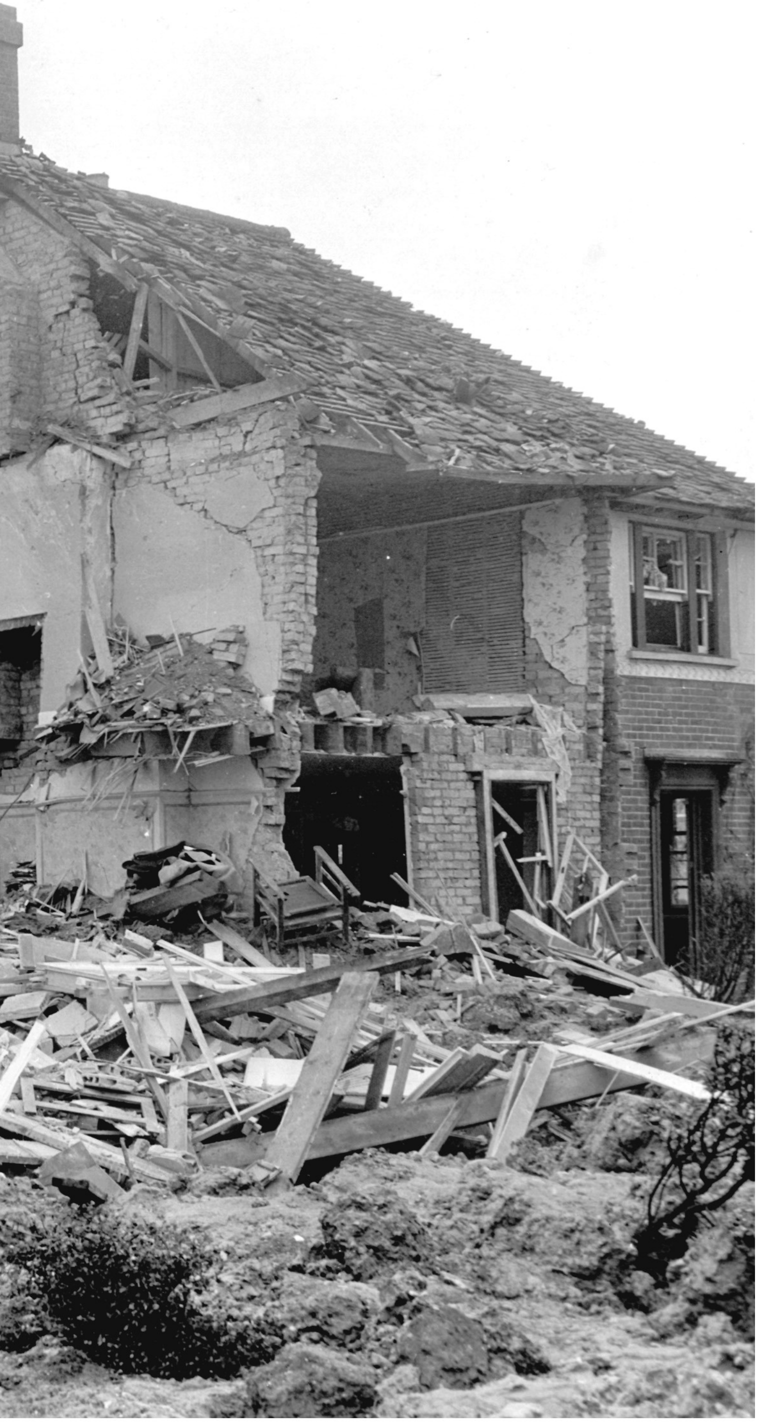
Log Apron Strafing Shelter

War Years 1939-1945



Spitfire Crash Kemsley Marshes 30.08.1940

Geoffrey Matheson (then a Flight Lieutenant) escaped from this crash relatively unharmed! and continued his tour with 222 Squadron. He was commended by the vicar of Milton Regis in the parish gazette of 1941 for piloting the stricken craft away from the town and "landing" it on the nearby beach. The plane (Spitfire Mk I - R 9443) caught fire and was written off. 3,000 local residents were employed in the Bowater's Kemsley Paper Mill (the large building visible in the background).

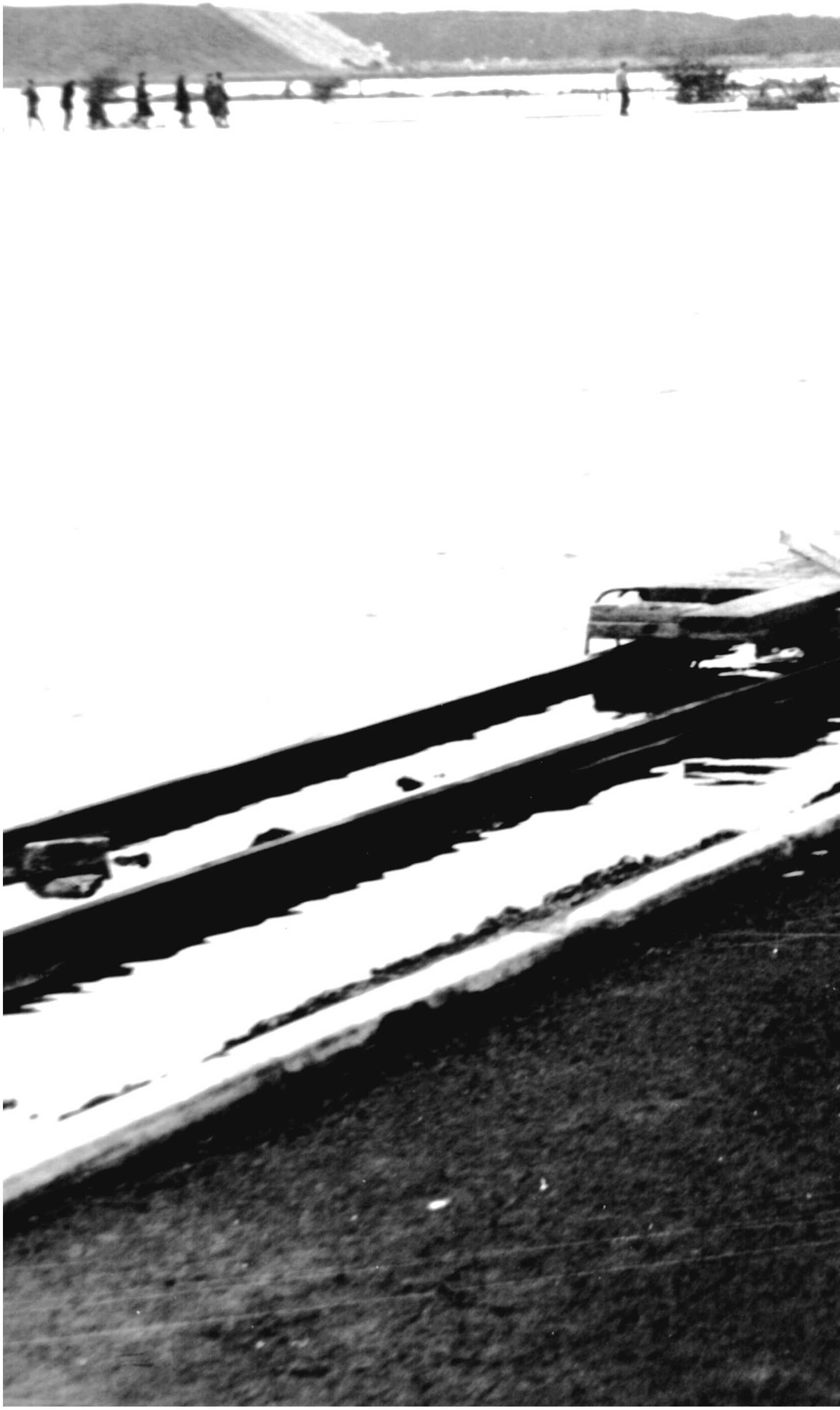


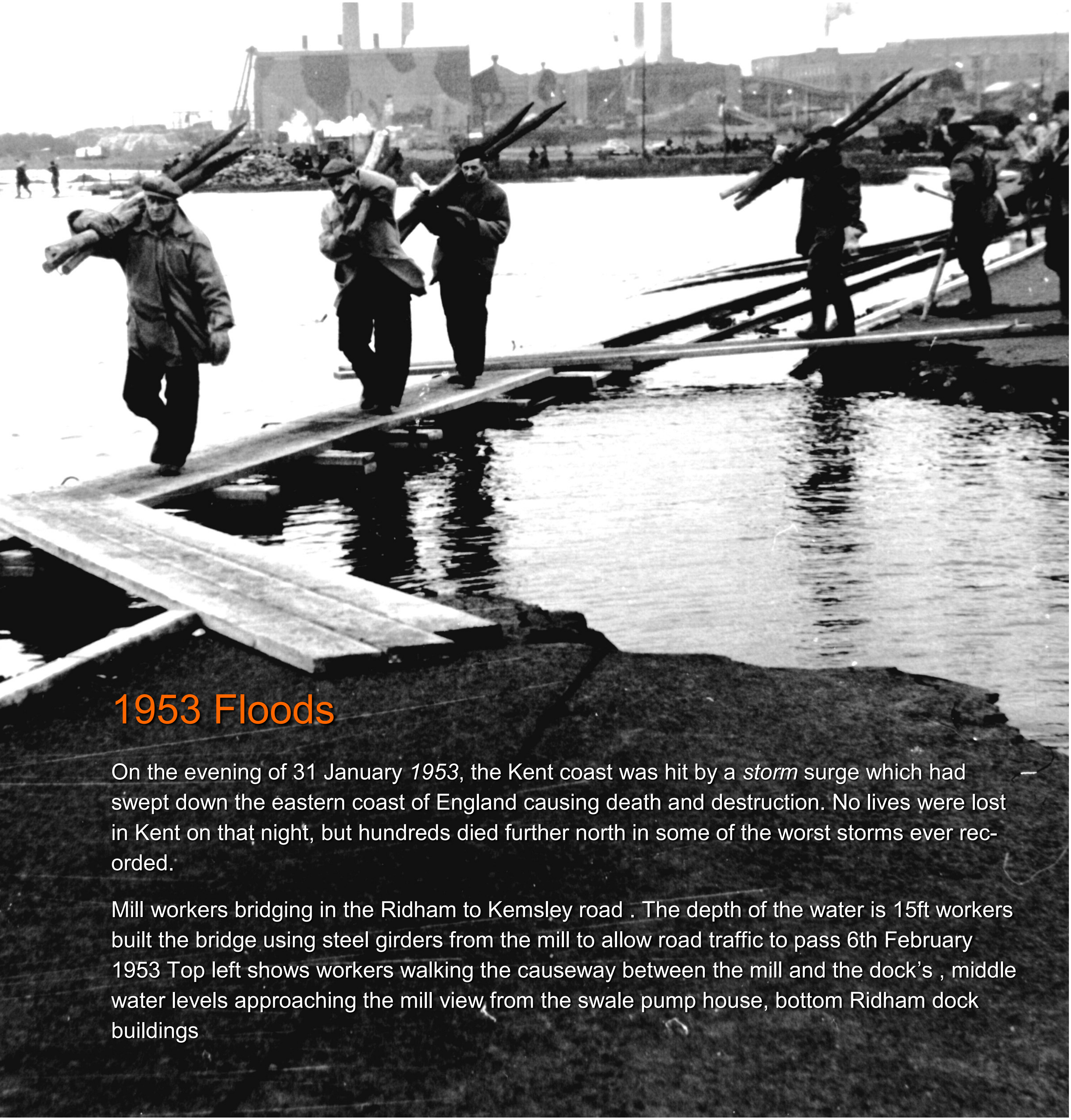
Kemsley Village

Extracts From Edward Lloyd minutes

On the 4th October 3 H.E. bombs were dropped on Kemsley Village causing extensive damage.

On the 14th October 8 H.E. bombs fell on Kemsley Village and Mill causing considerable damage to central power house. No fatal casualties but several men injured

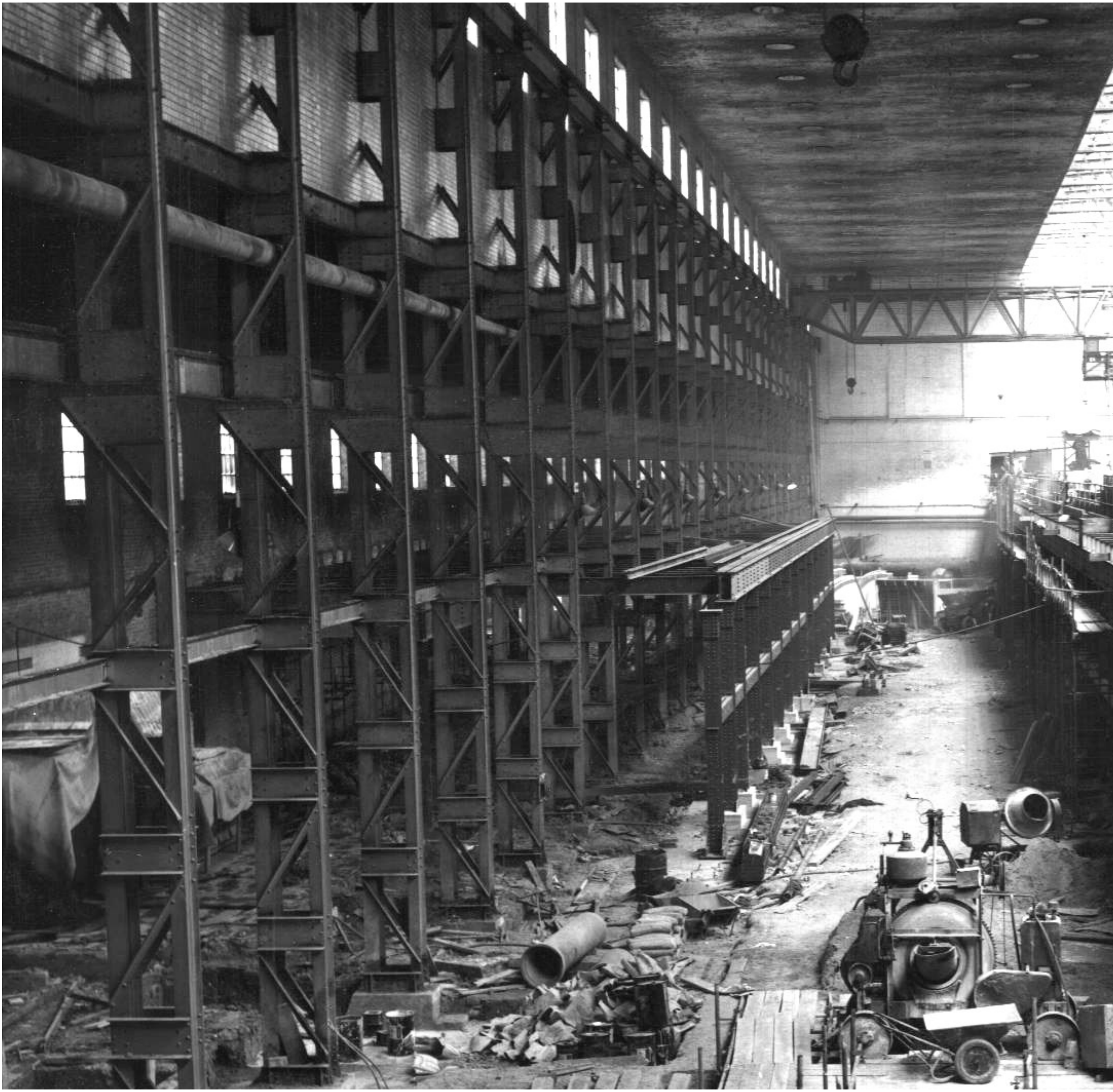




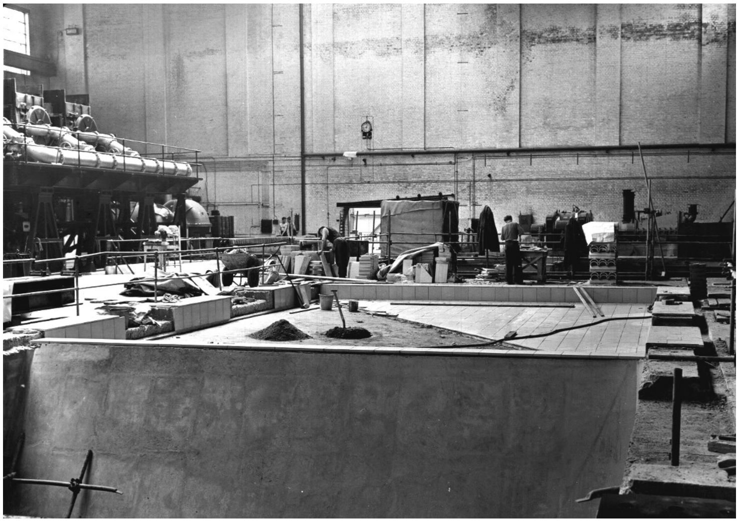
1953 Floods

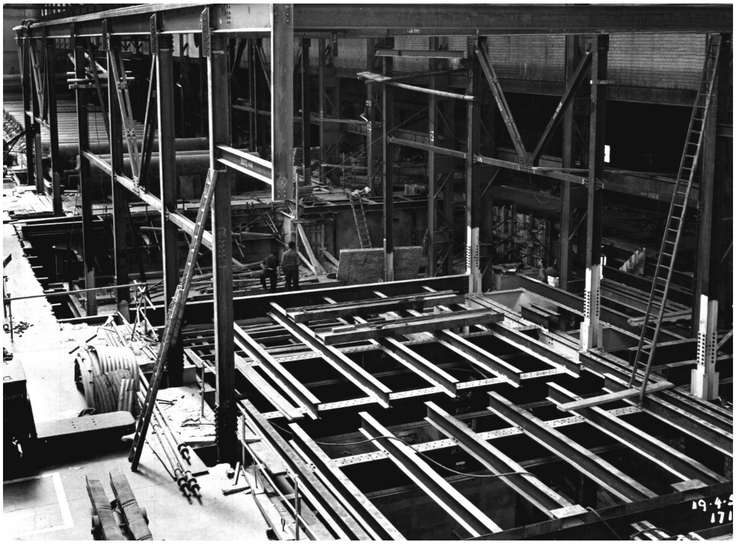
On the evening of 31 January *1953*, the Kent coast was hit by a *storm* surge which had swept down the eastern coast of England causing death and destruction. No lives were lost in Kent on that night, but hundreds died further north in some of the worst storms ever recorded.

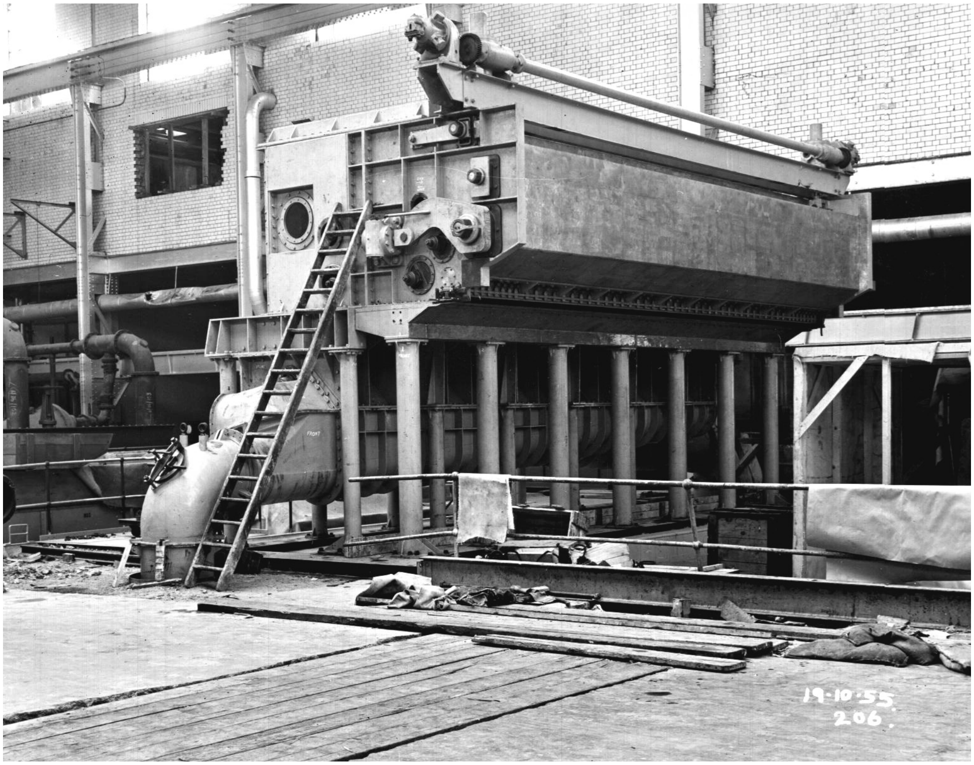
Mill workers bridging in the Ridham to Kemsley road . The depth of the water is 15ft workers built the bridge using steel girders from the mill to allow road traffic to pass 6th February 1953 Top left shows workers walking the causeway between the mill and the dock's , middle water levels approaching the mill view from the swale pump house, bottom Ridham dock buildings



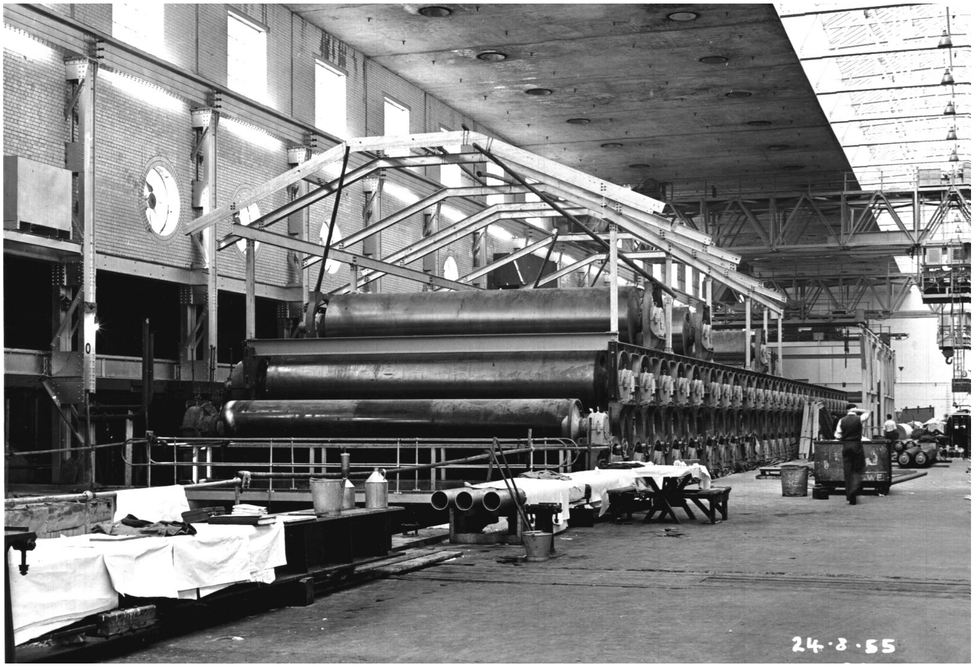
Paper Machine 6 Installation 1954



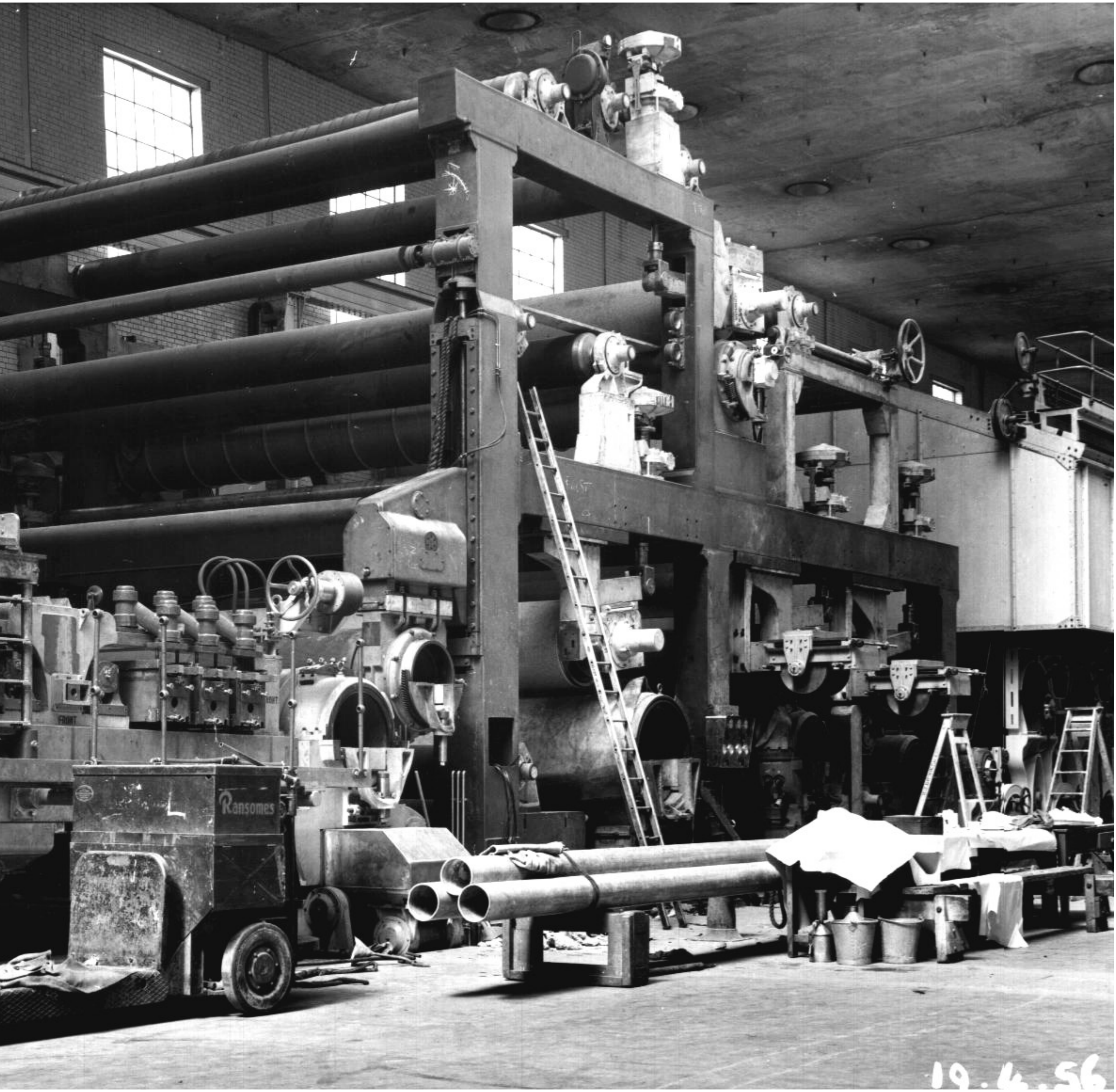

19·4·5
171



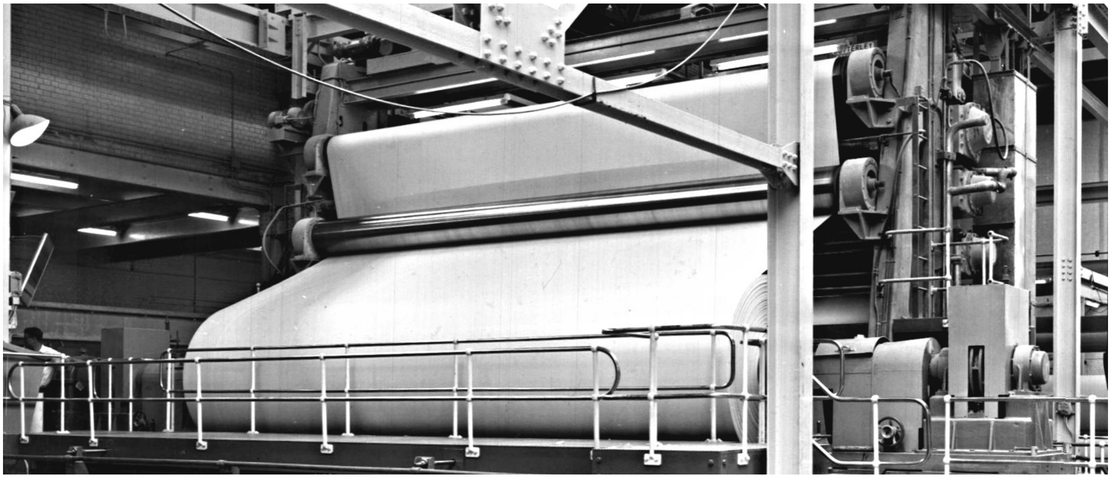
Headbox



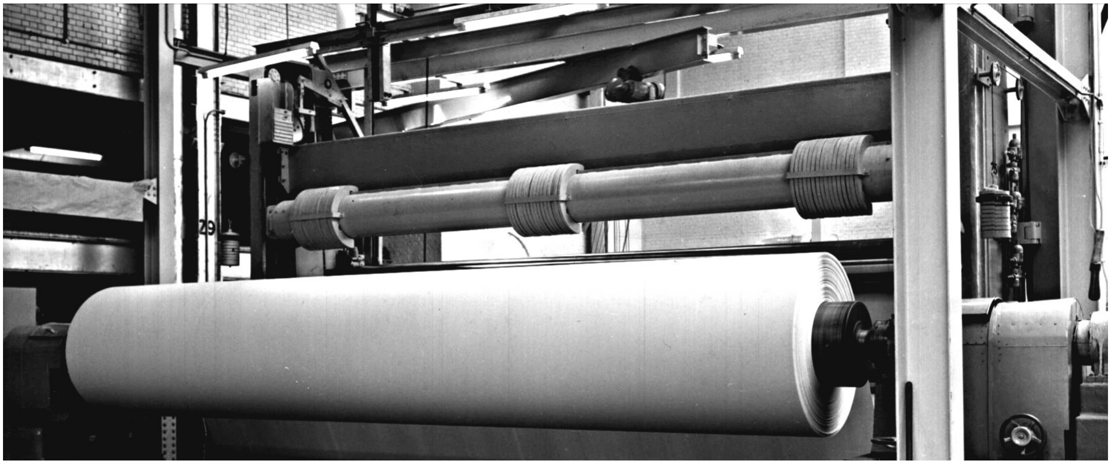
Dryers



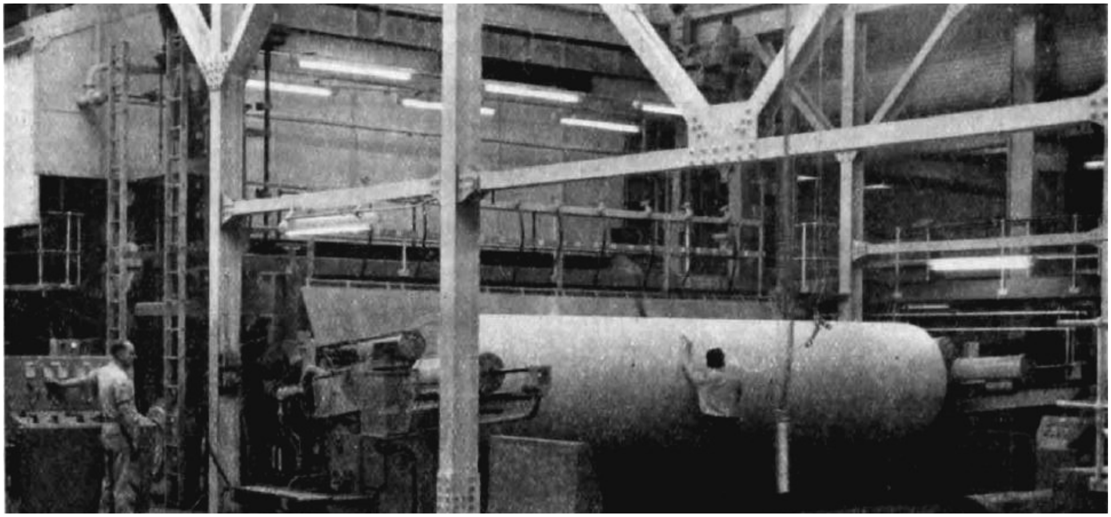
PM6 Press Section



Calendar

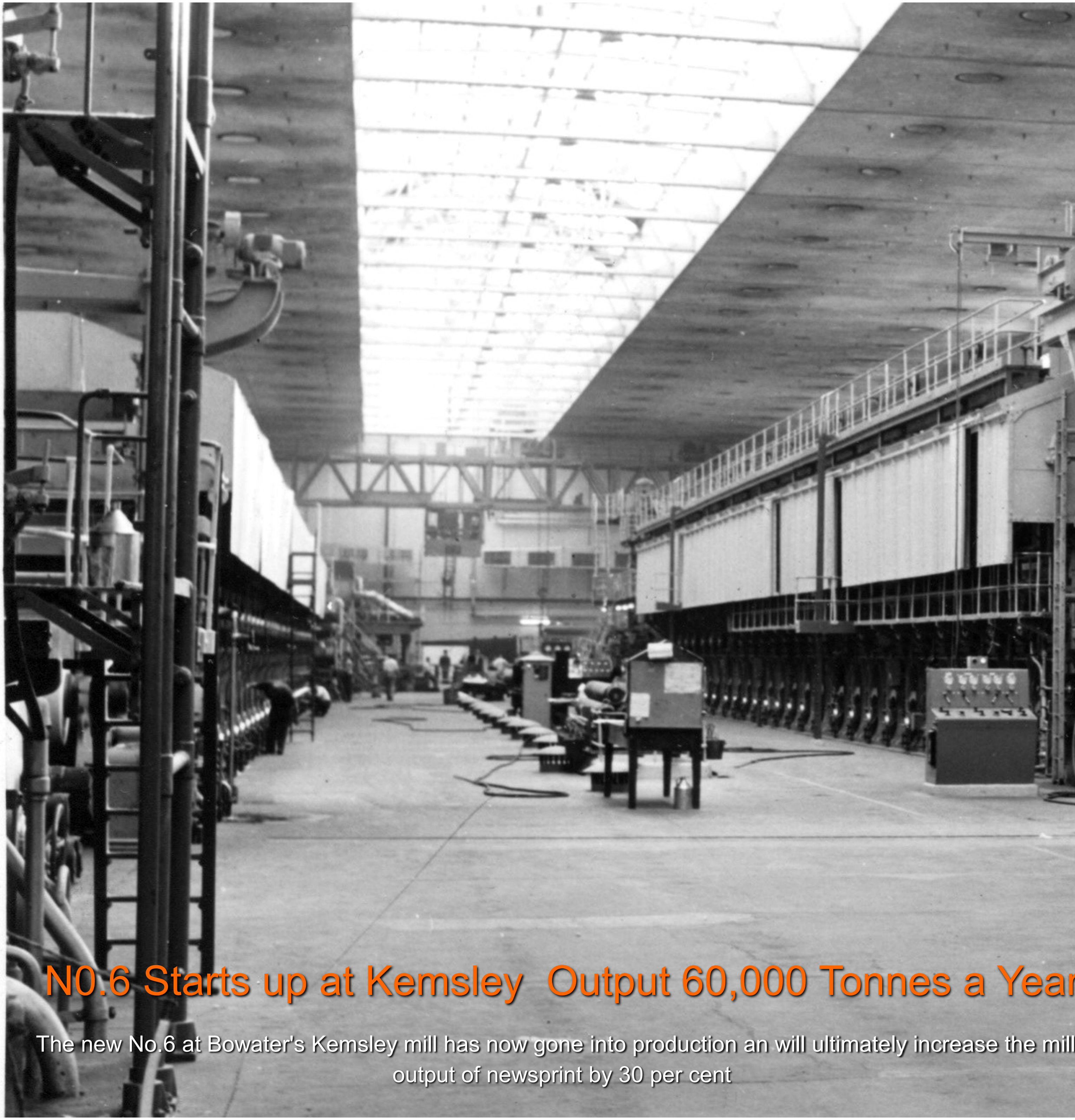


Winder



Dry End

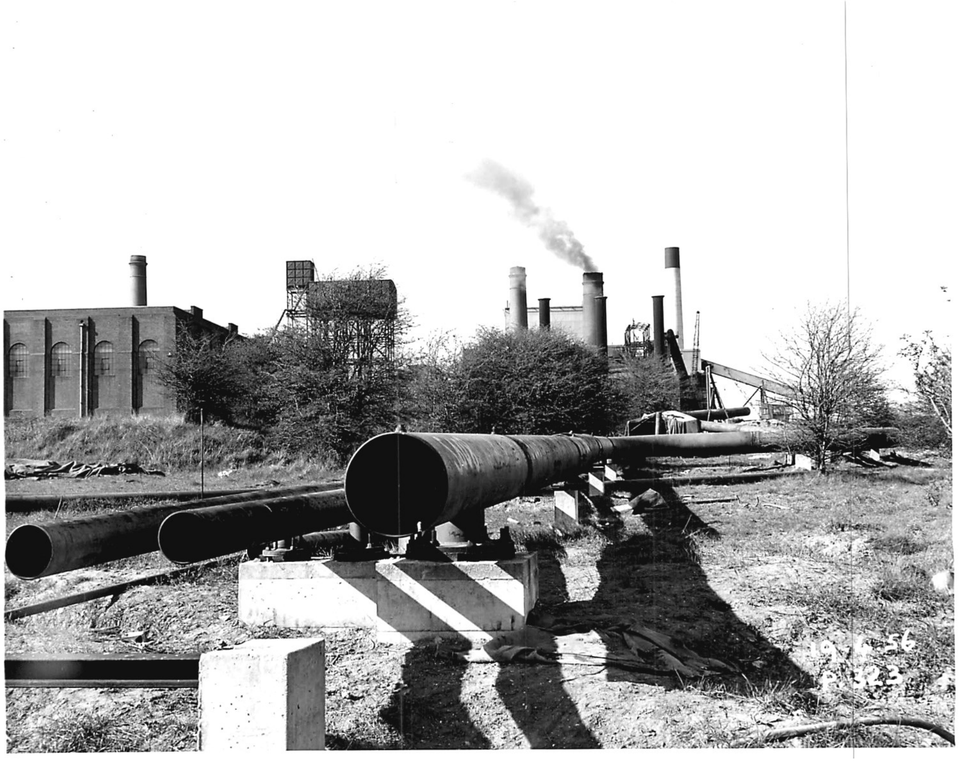
23.5.56
.305



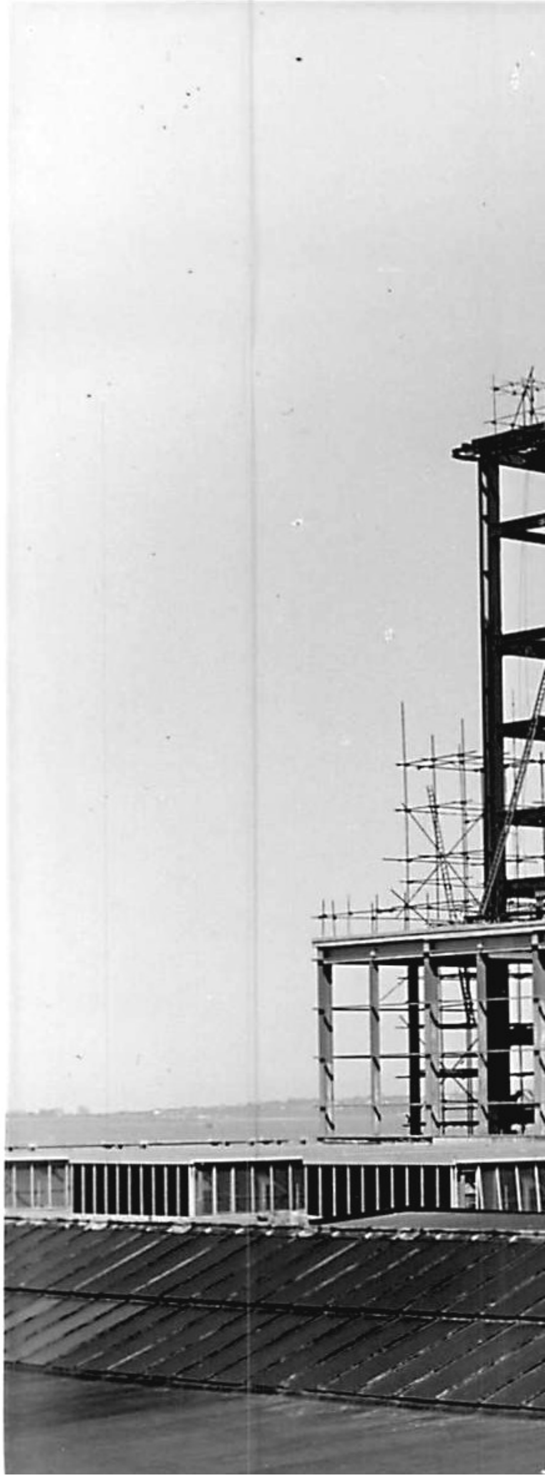
N0.6 Starts up at Kemsley Output 60,000 Tonnes a Year

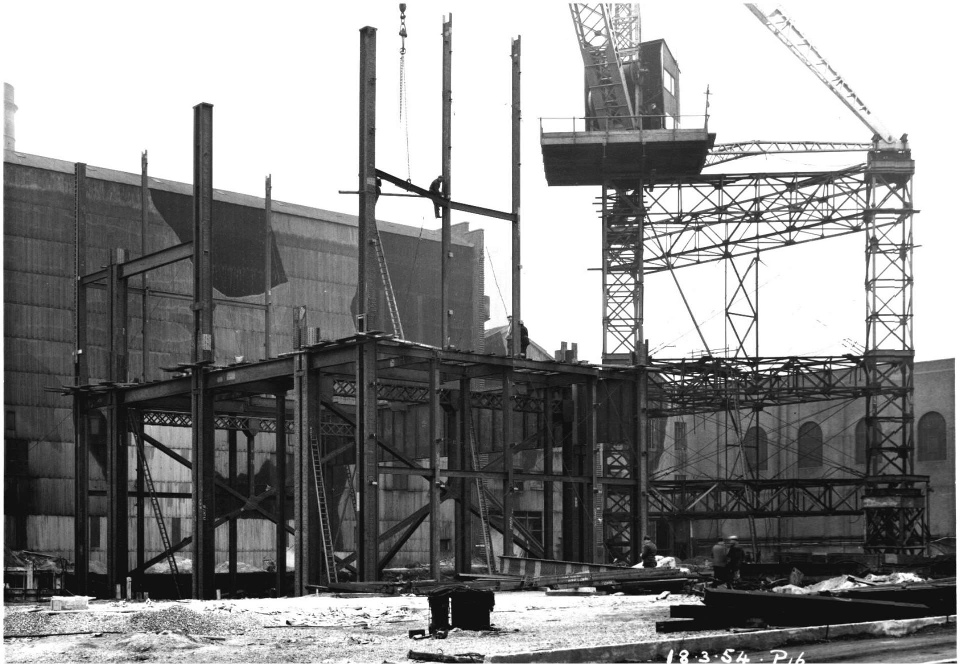
The new No.6 at Bowater's Kemsley mill has now gone into production an will ultimately increase the mill
output of newsprint by 30 per cent

WAL
s



Kemsley End of Steam Pipeline

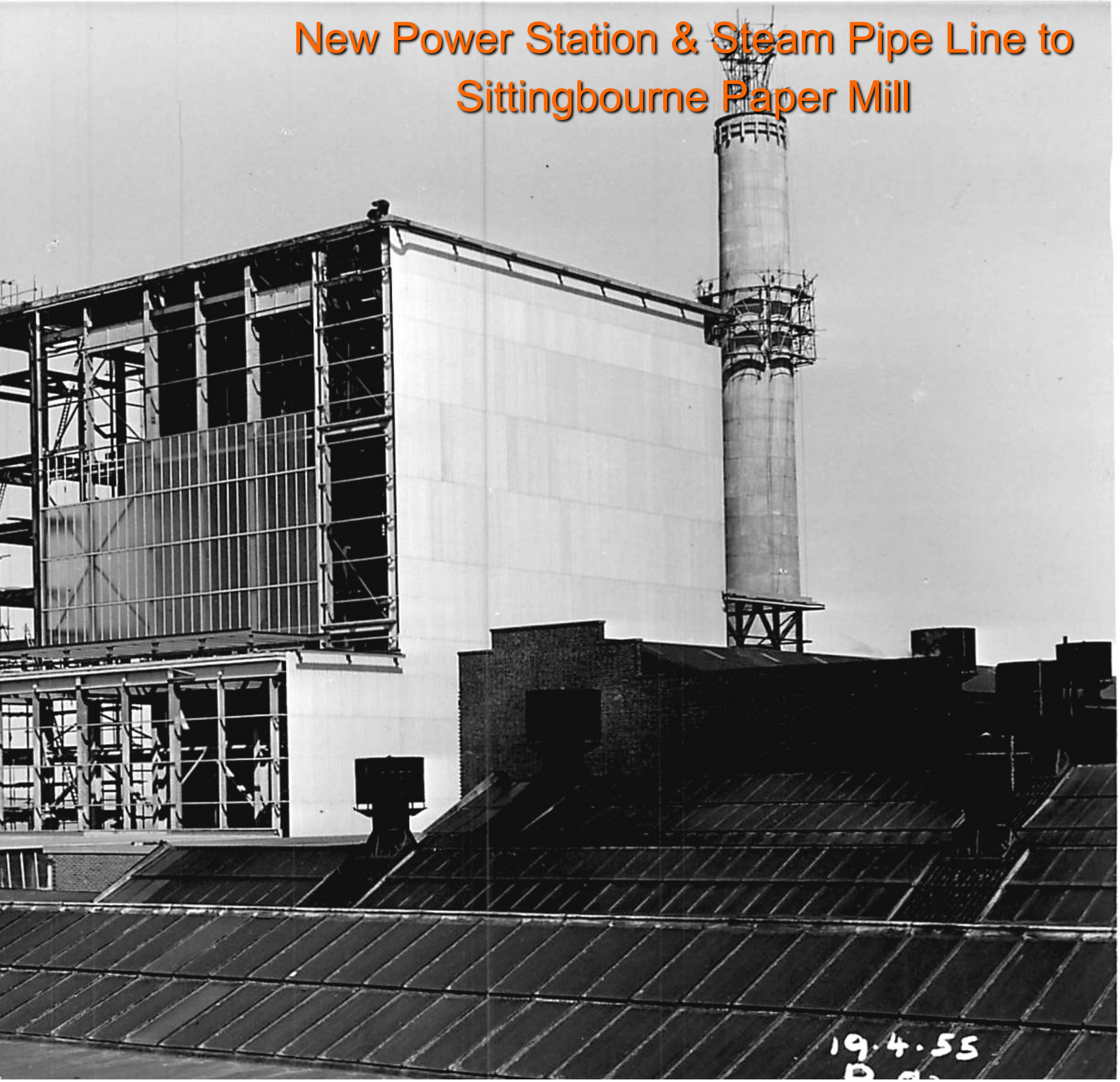




No10 Foundations

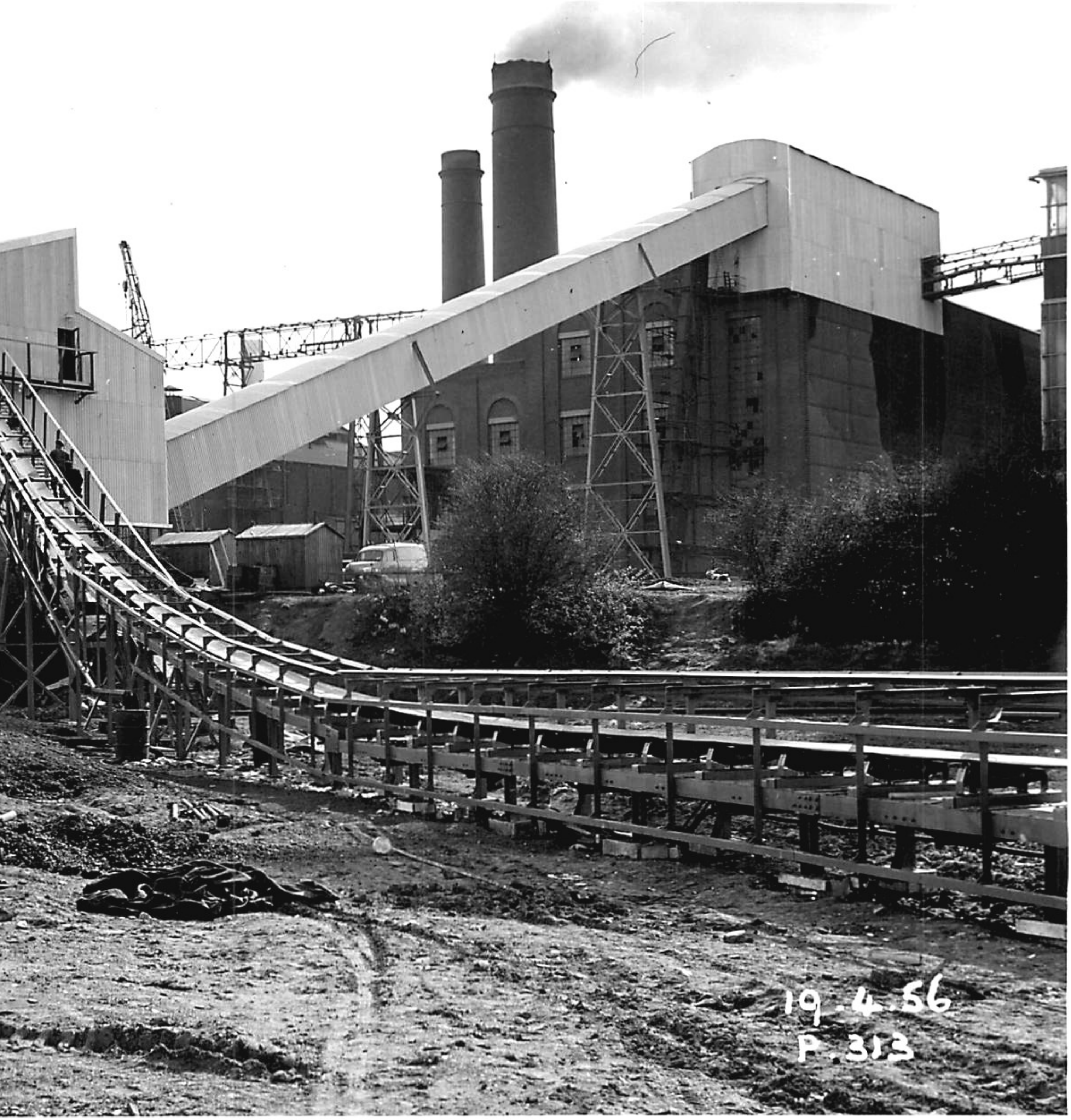
No10 Boiler House

New Power Station & Steam Pipe Line to Sittingbourne Paper Mill



19.4.55

Coal Conveyer and Handling



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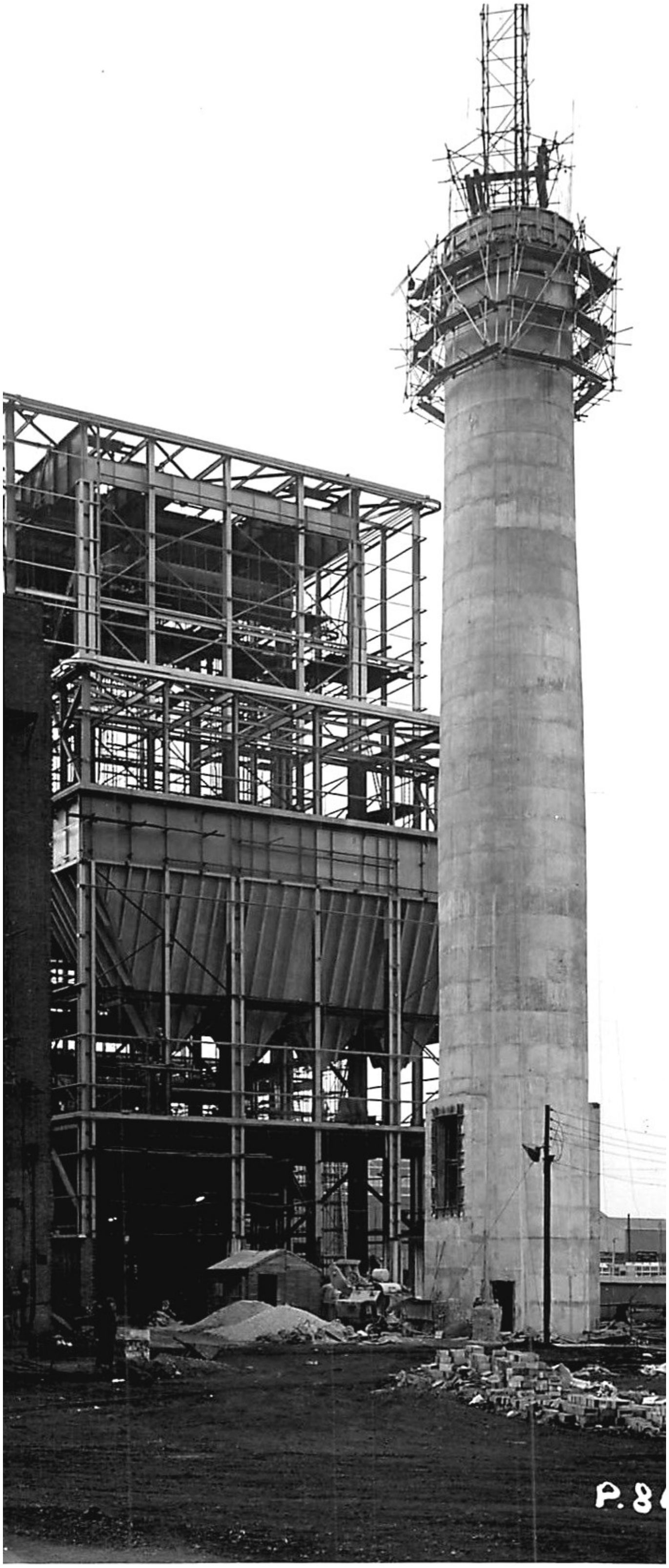
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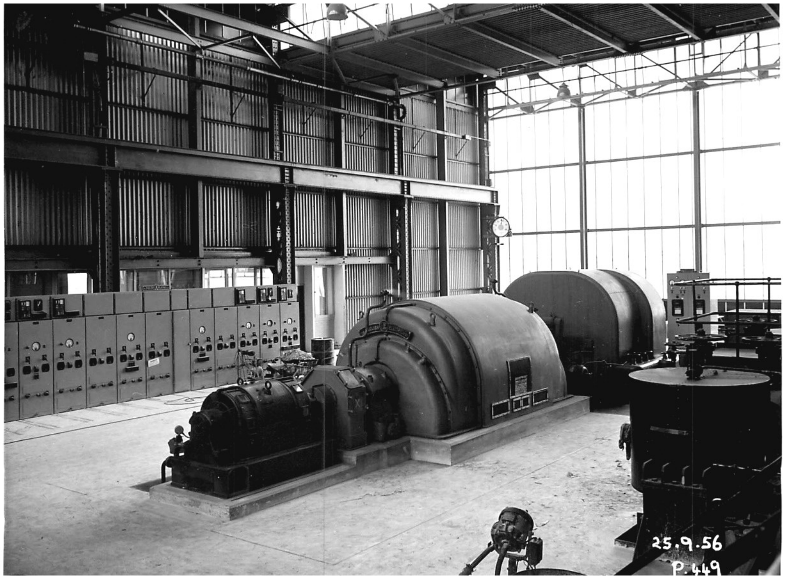
19.10.56
P.470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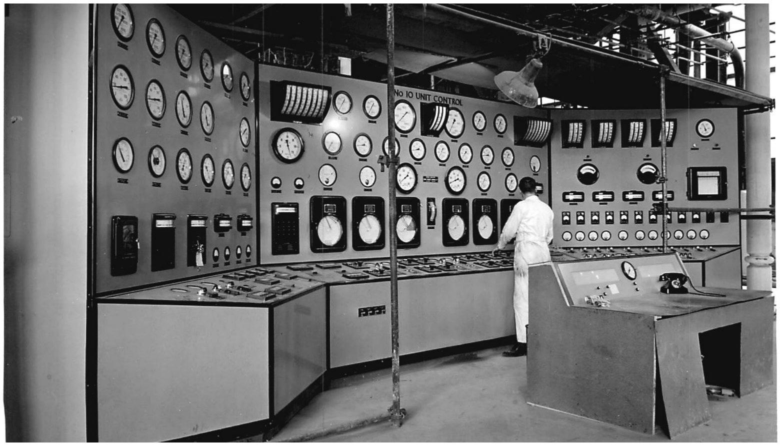

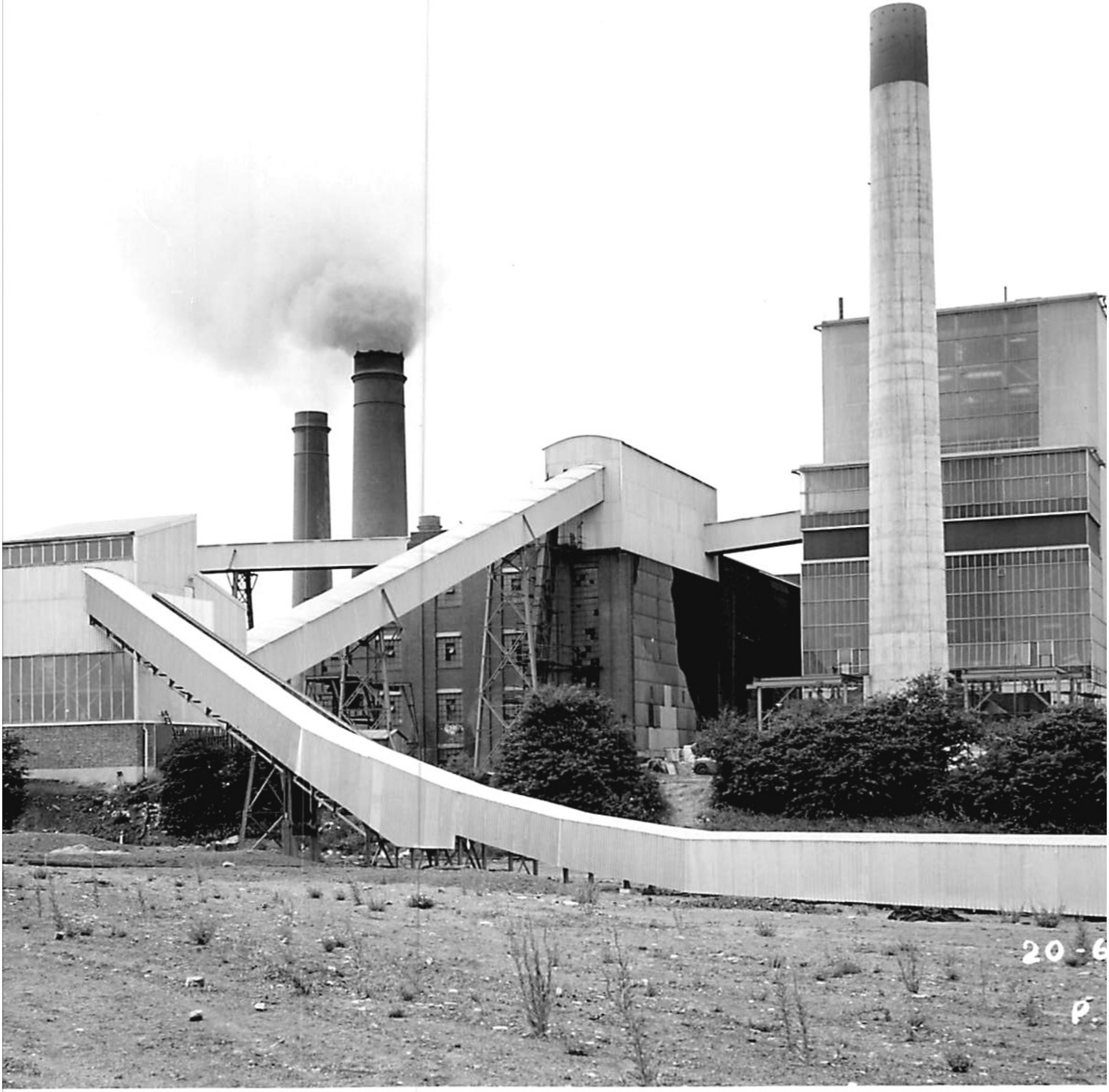
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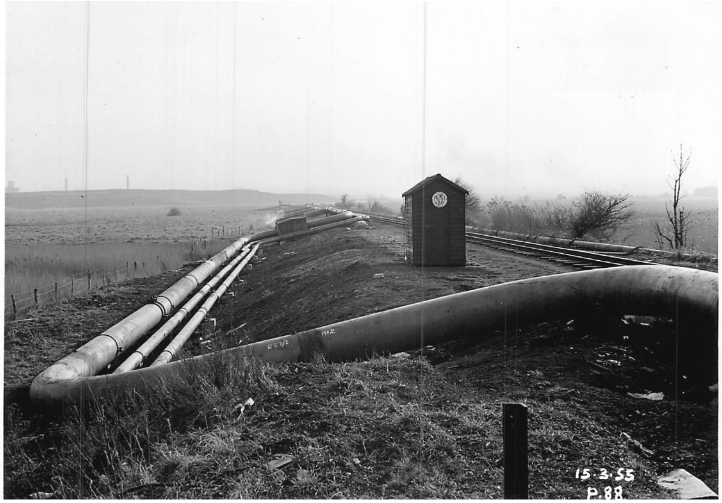
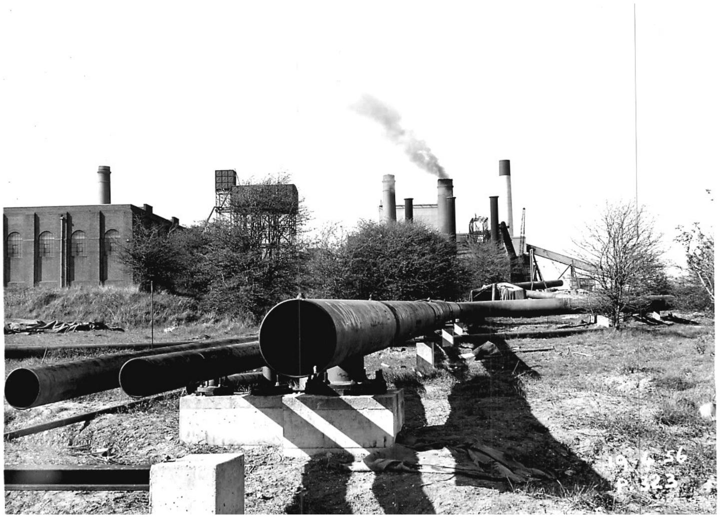
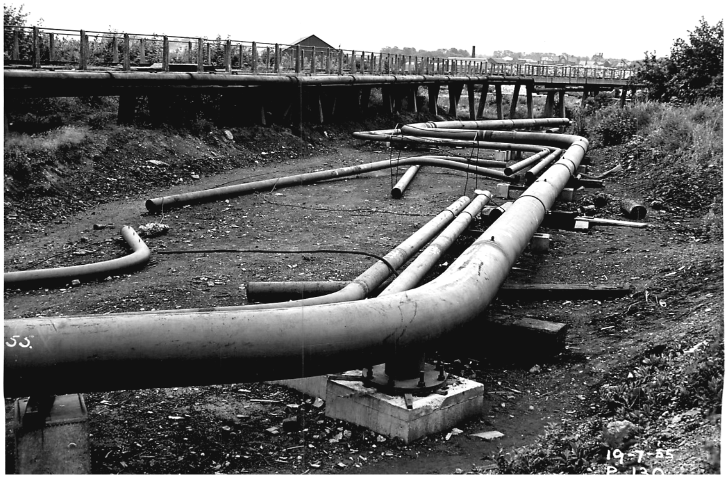
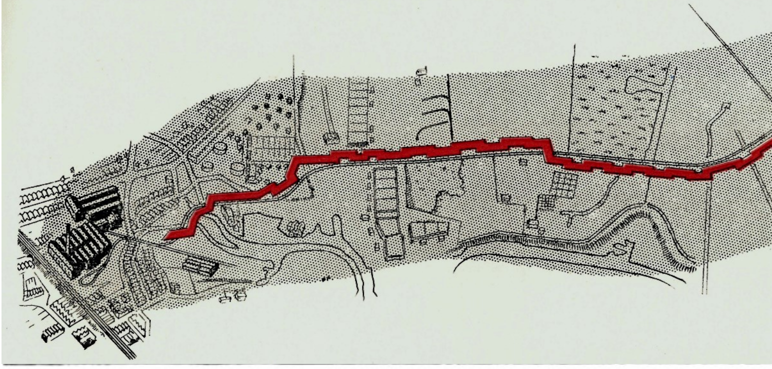
P.



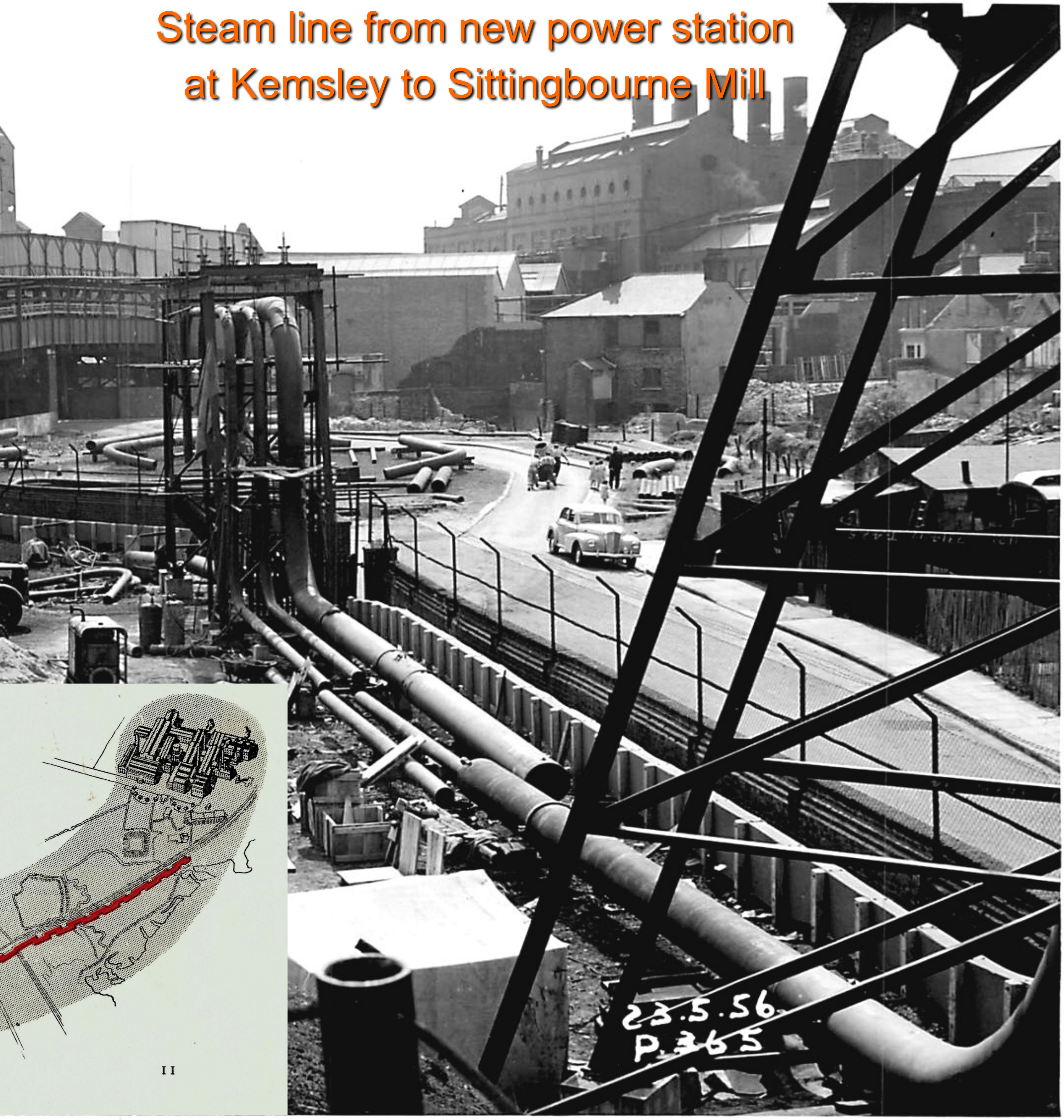


A two-and-a-half mile steam-pressure surface main has been built to link the Kemsley power plant and the mills at Sittingbourne. To allow for expansion under heat, the piping was laid in a snake-like-pattern, and the main therefore requires a track some 30 or 40 feet wide throughout its length. In spite of the great length of the Kemsley main, loss of pressure is expected to be low.

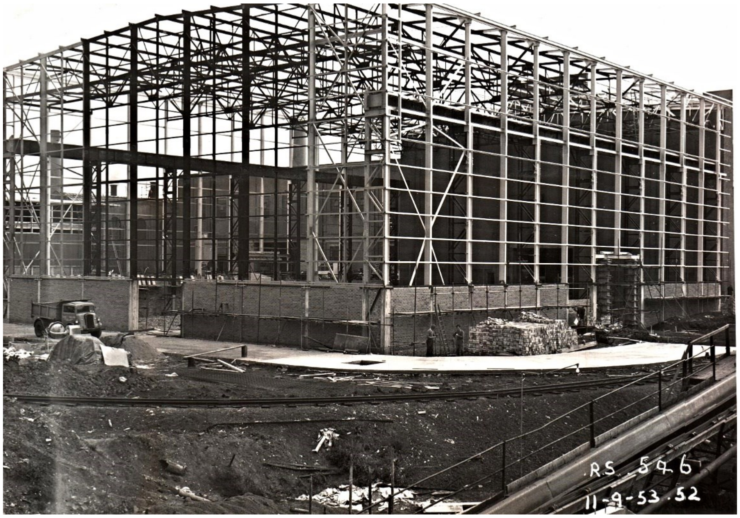




Steam line from new power station at Kemsley to Sittingbourne Mill



6.5.53 - 23


RS 546
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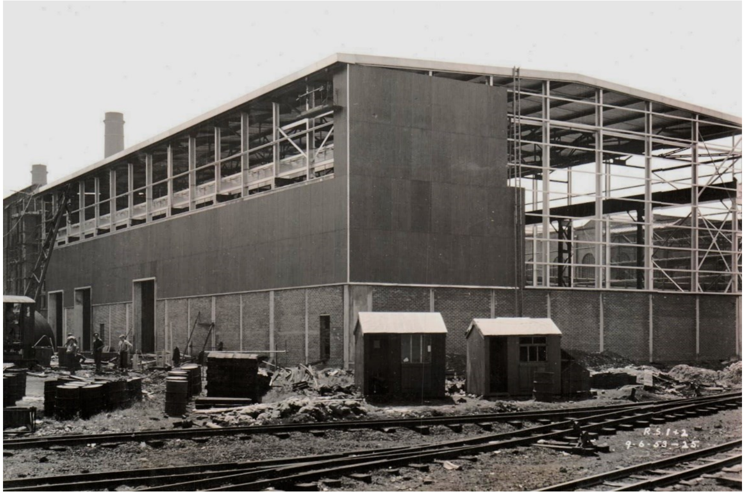
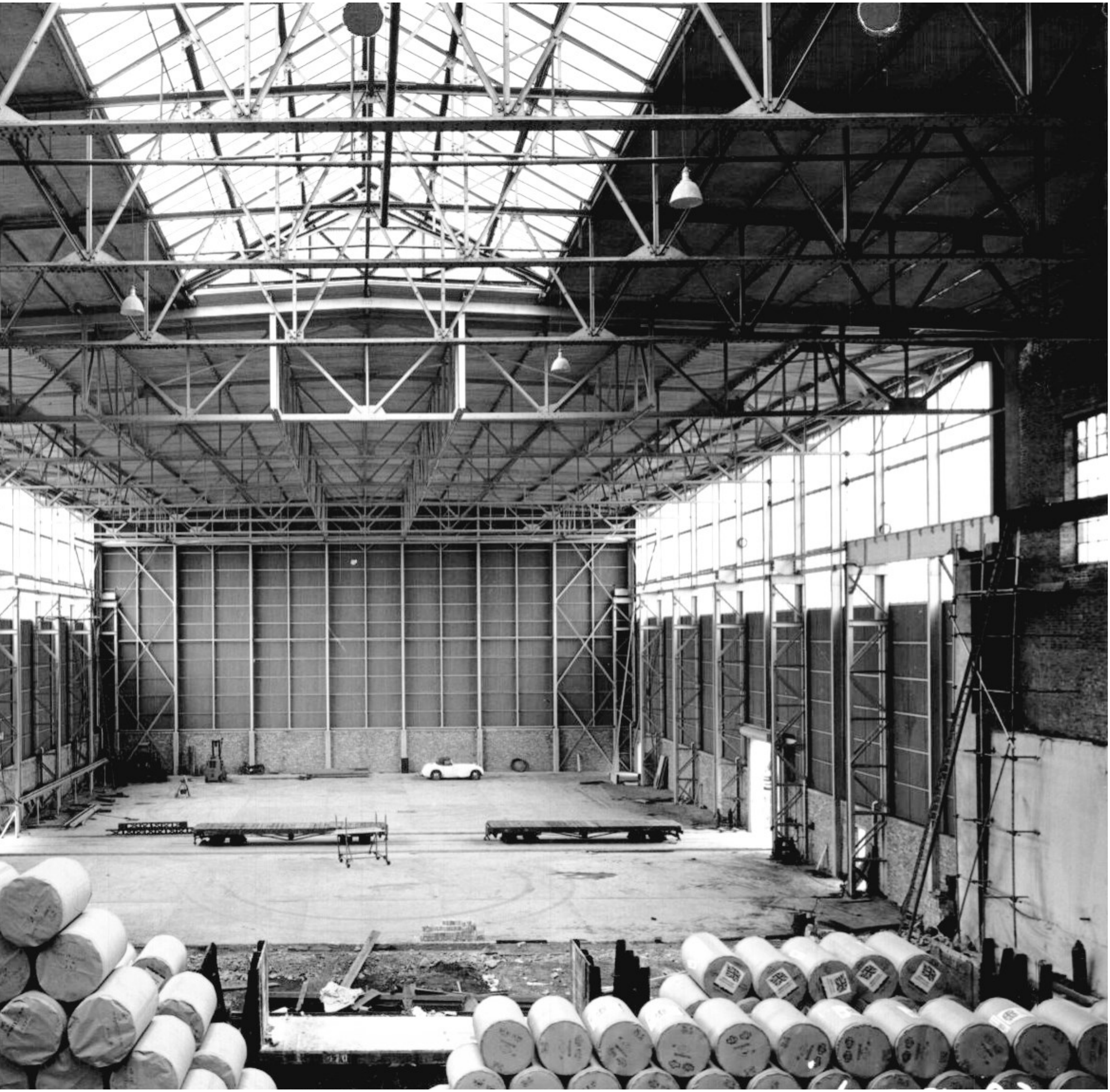
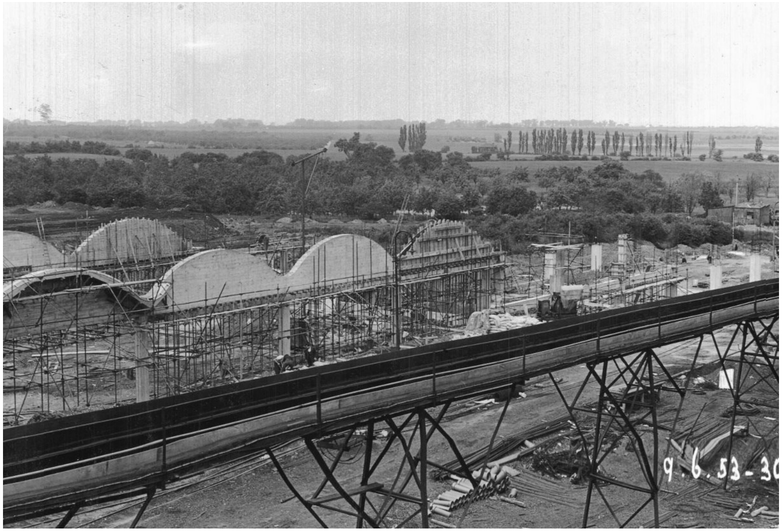
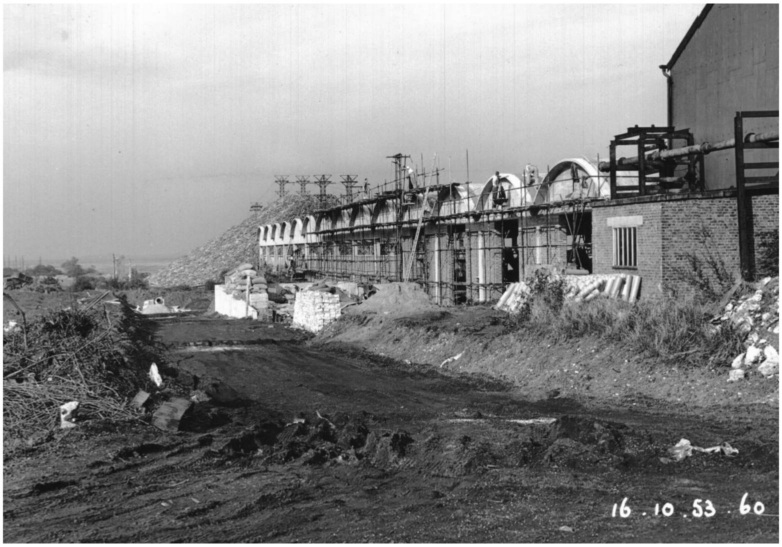
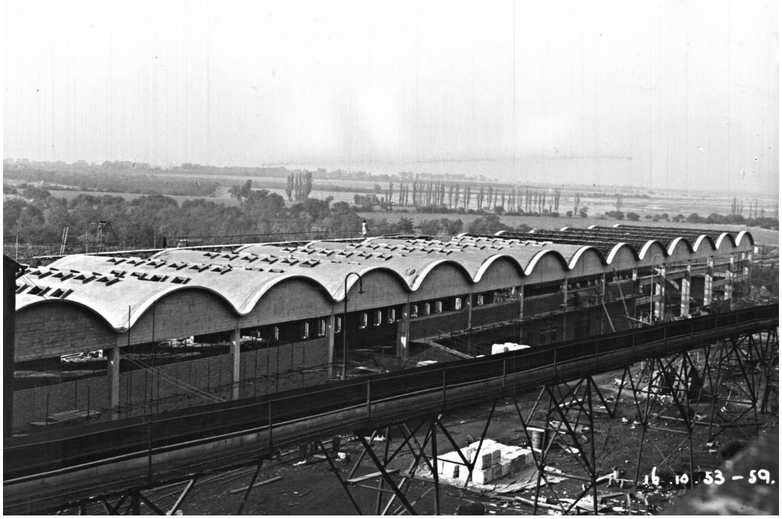

R.S. 1+2
9-6-53-25.



PM6 Warehouse Extension


9.6.53-30


16.10.53.60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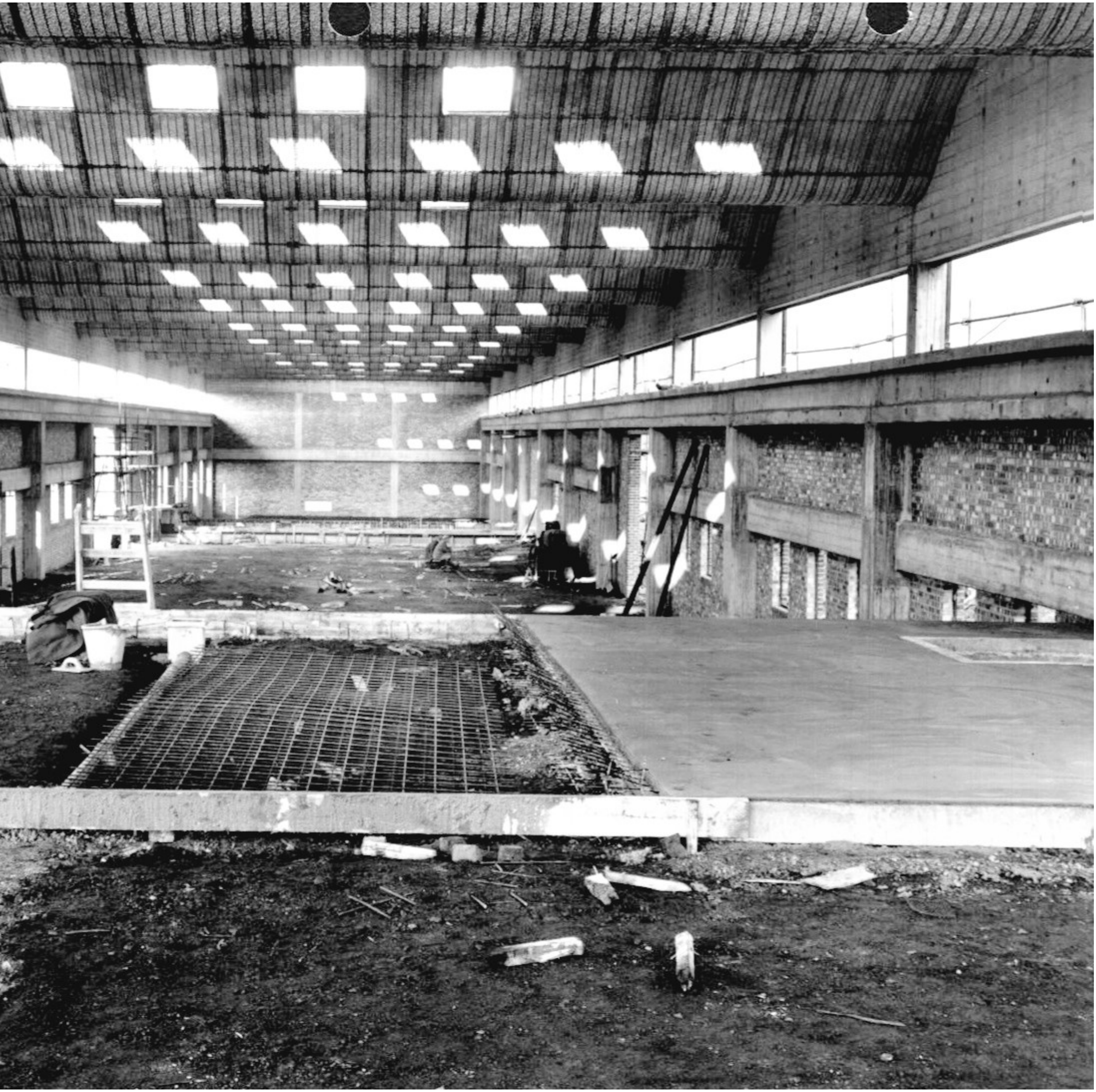
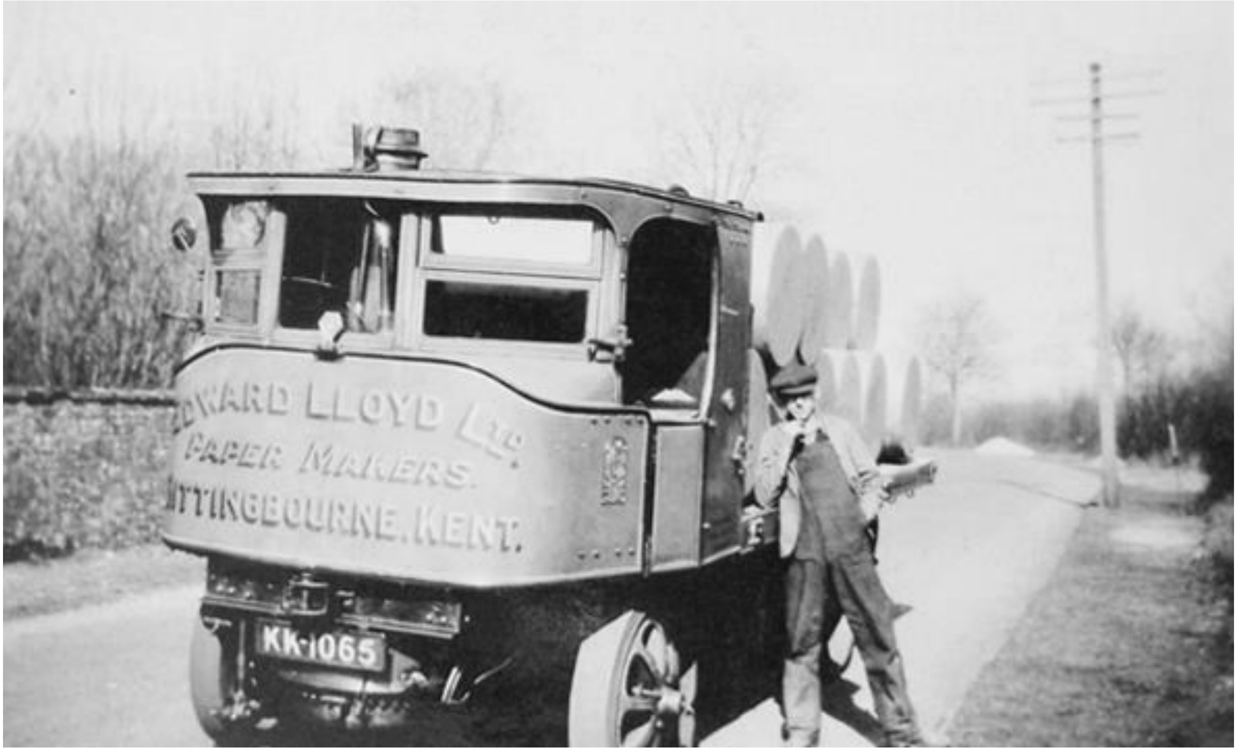
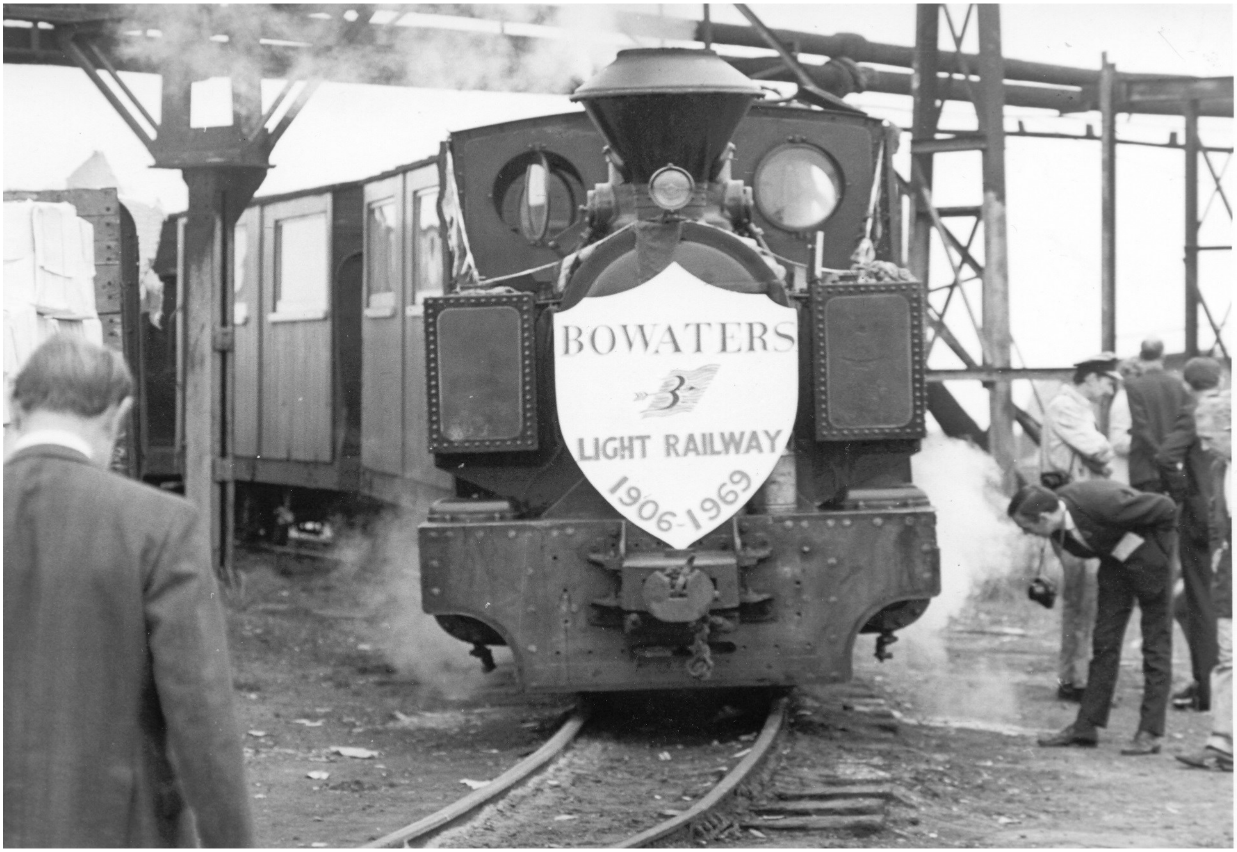


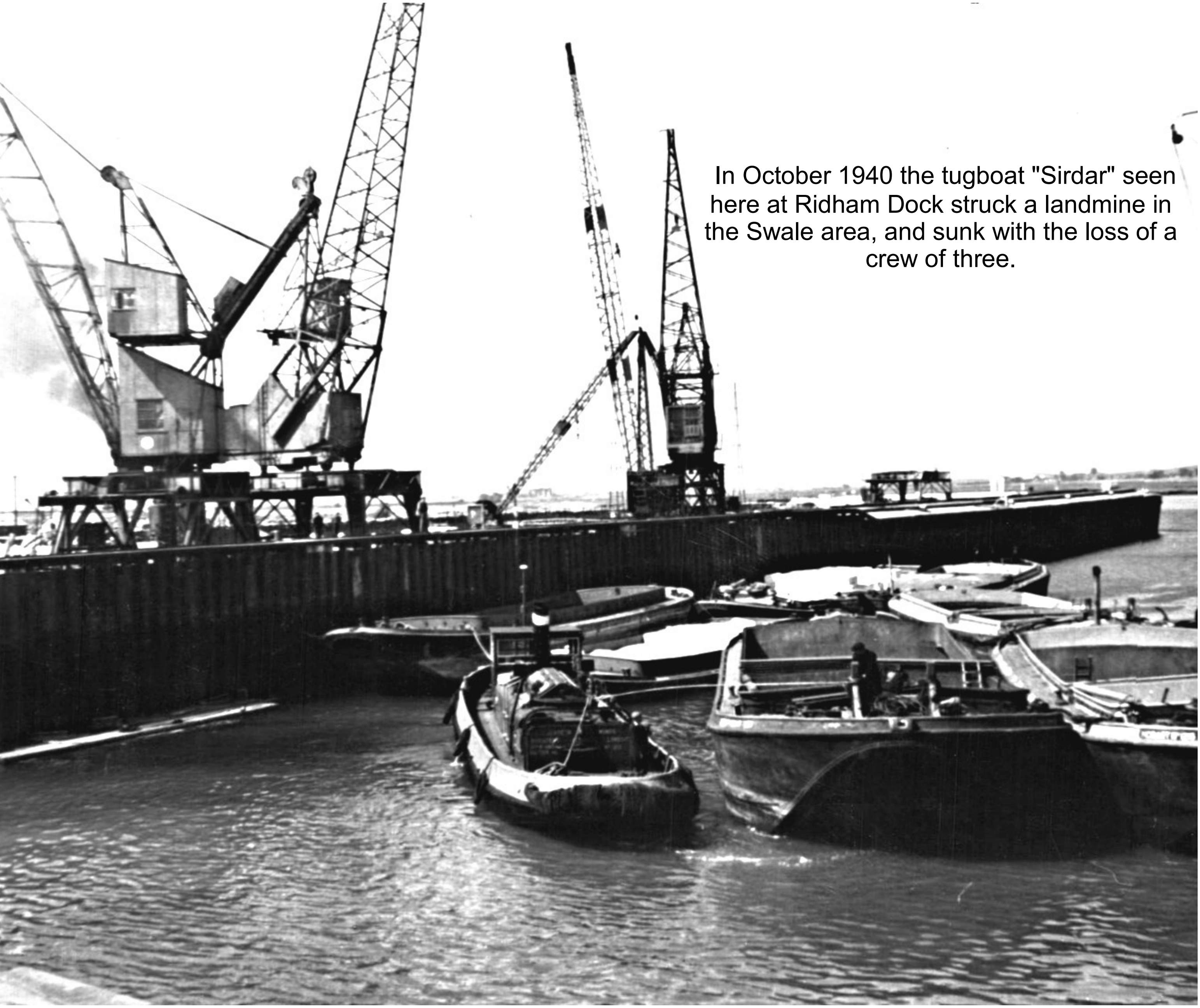
Wavy Roof Warehouse Construction


DWARD LLOYD LTD
PAPER MAKERS.
ITTINGBOURNE. KENT.
KK-1065

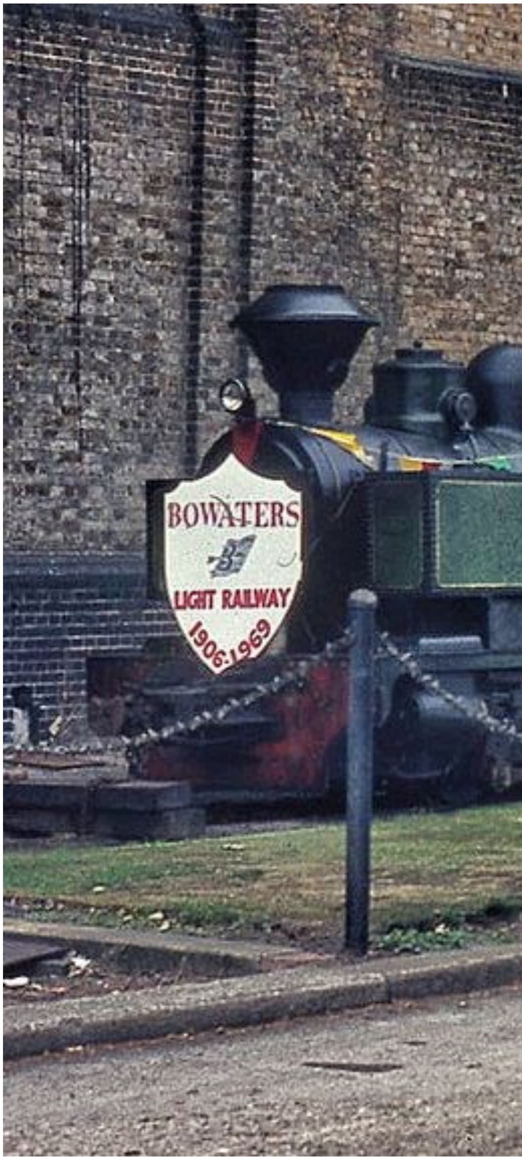

BOWATERS
LIGHT RAILWAY
1906-1969

Transport

Trains, Ships, Lorries



In October 1940 the tugboat "Sirdar" seen here at Ridham Dock struck a landmine in the Swale area, and sunk with the loss of a crew of three.

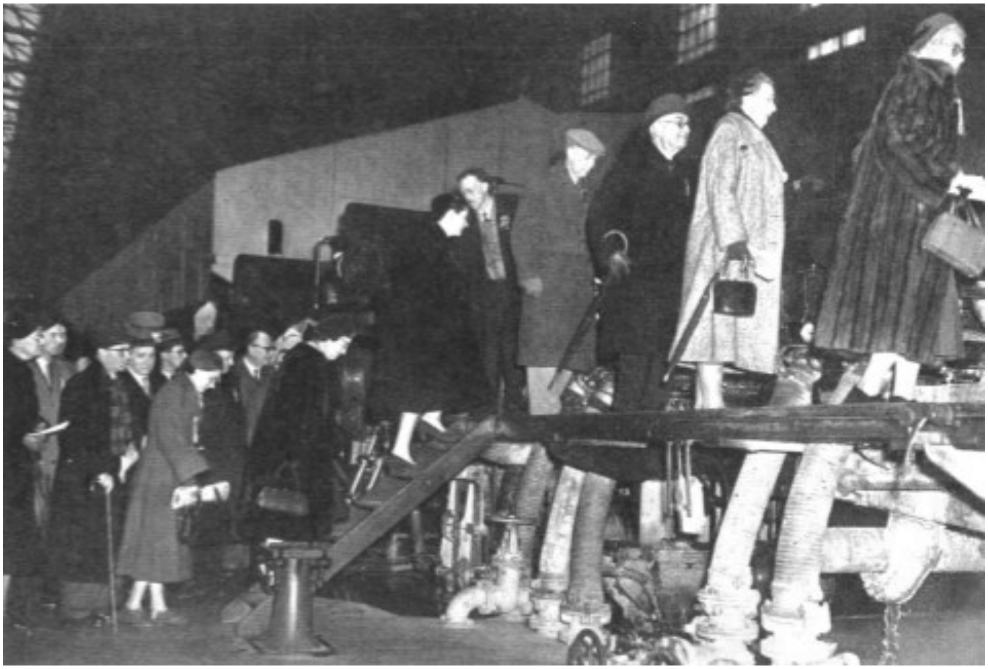


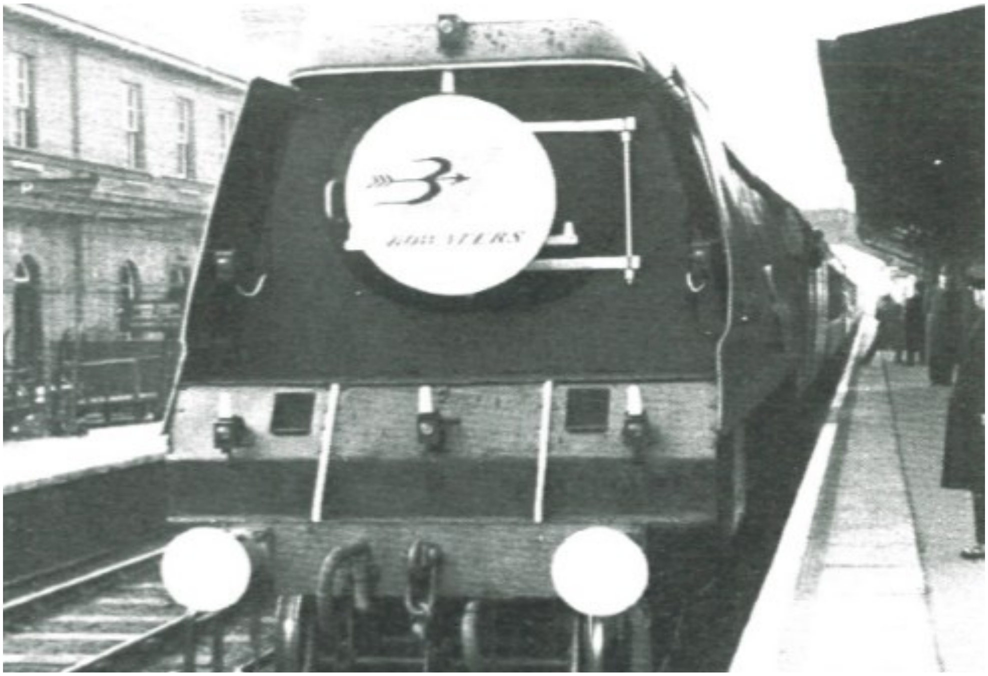
Light Railway Trains

© 2018 - SIA Models of Hull Collection

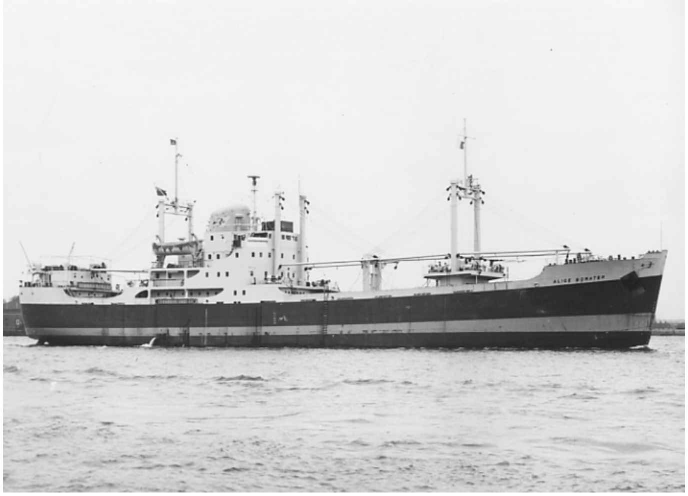
© 2002 - SIA Models of Hull Collection.
Bowater's 0-6-2T 'Superior' at Ridham Dock - 22/8/95

DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER
BOWATER

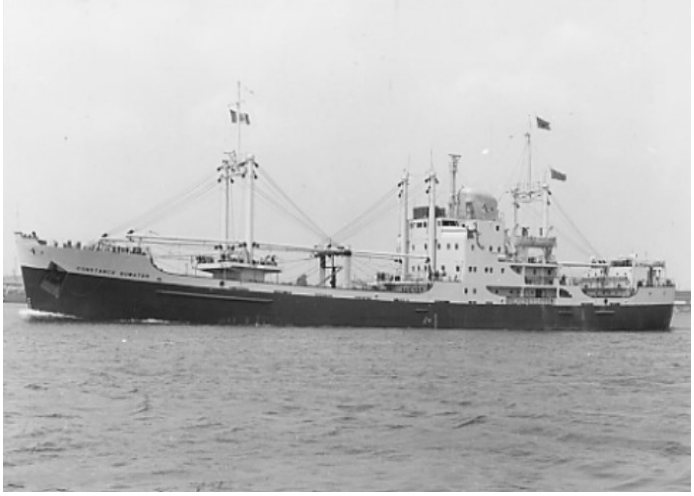




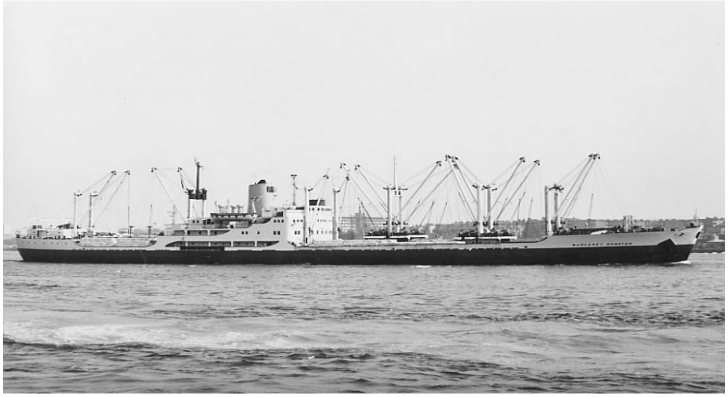
Bowater Train at Sittingbourne Station to bring shareholders to AGM at Kemsley 1954



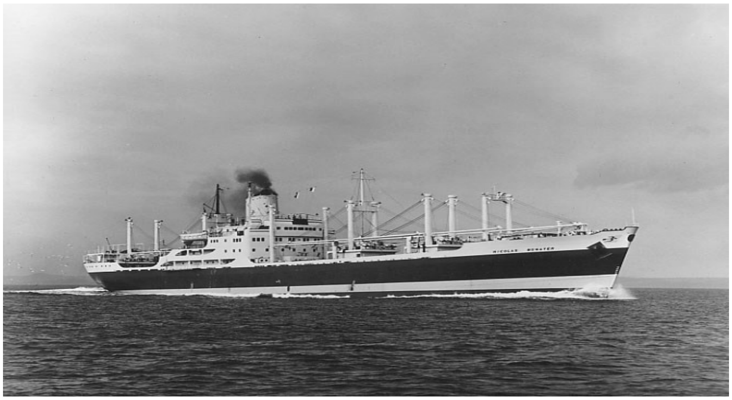
Alice Bowater



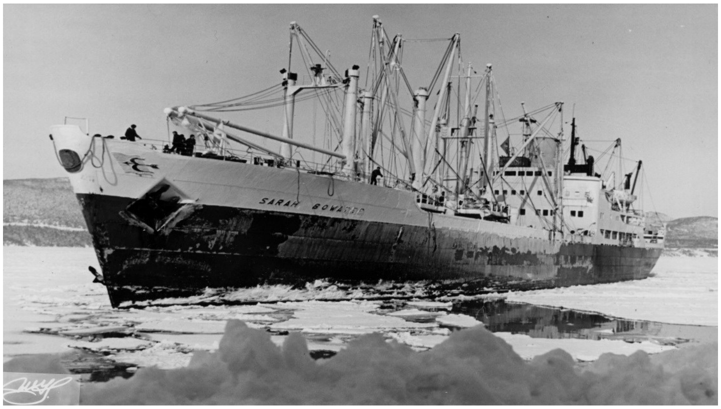
Constance Bowater



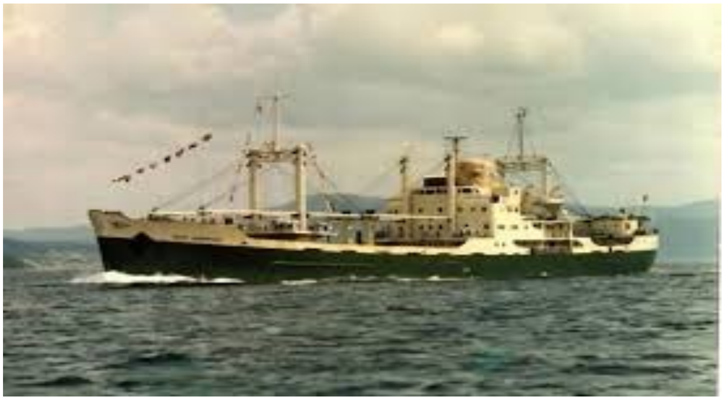
Margret Bowater



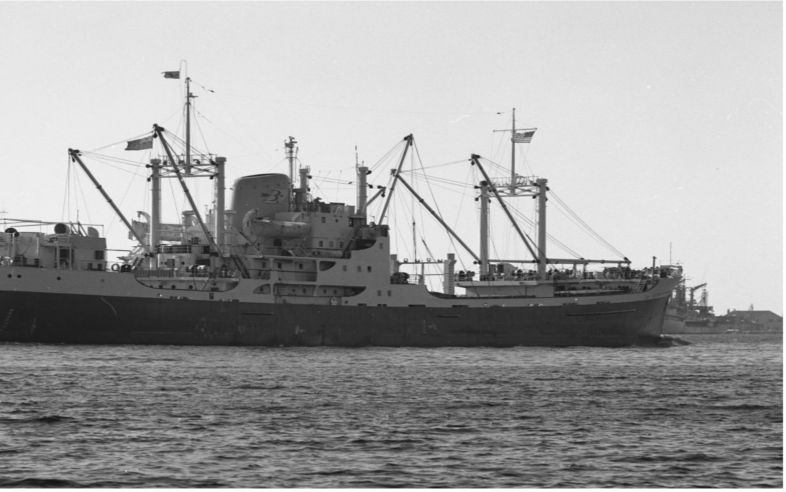
Nicolas Bowater



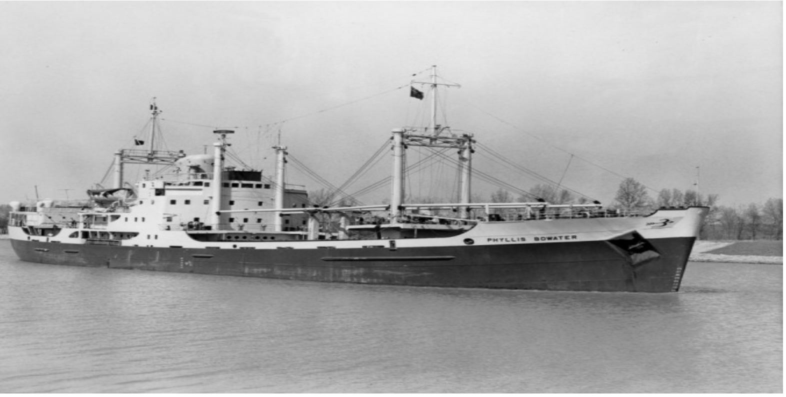
Sarah Bowater



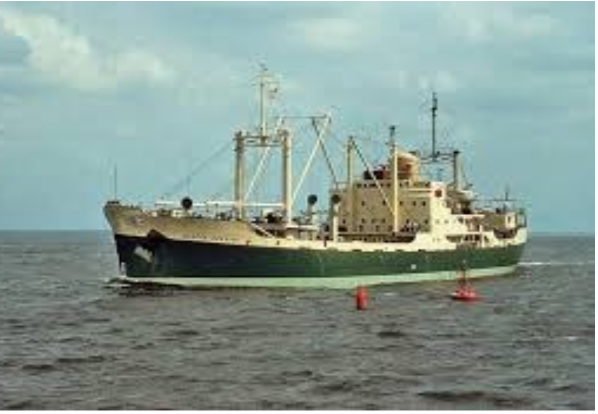
Nina Bowater



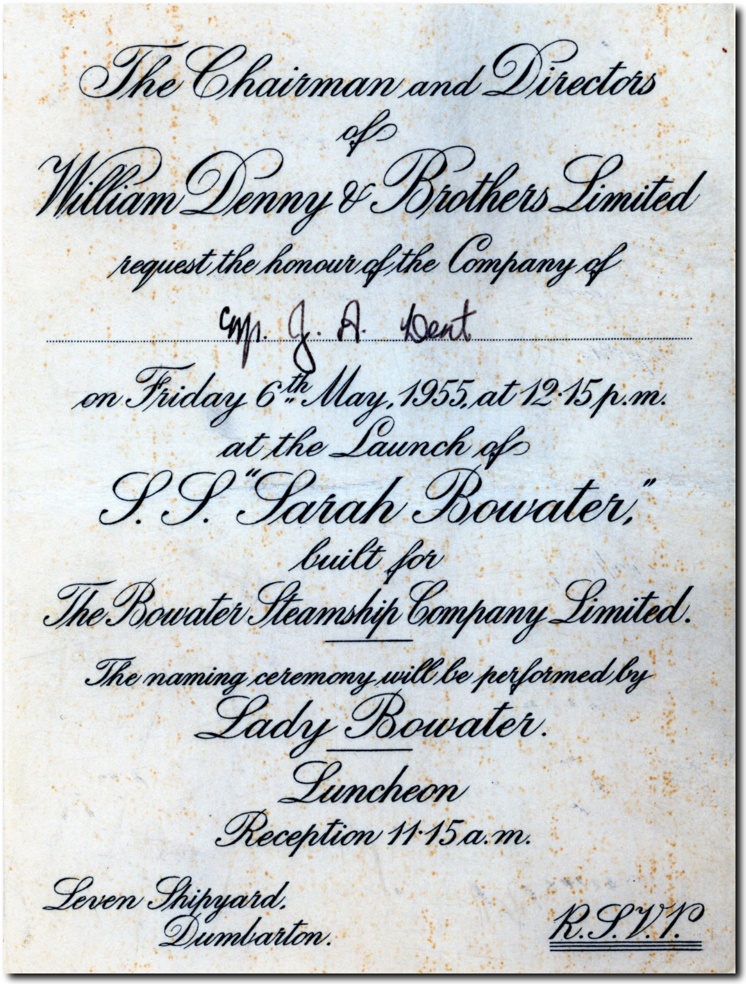
Elizabeth Bowater



Phyllis Bowater



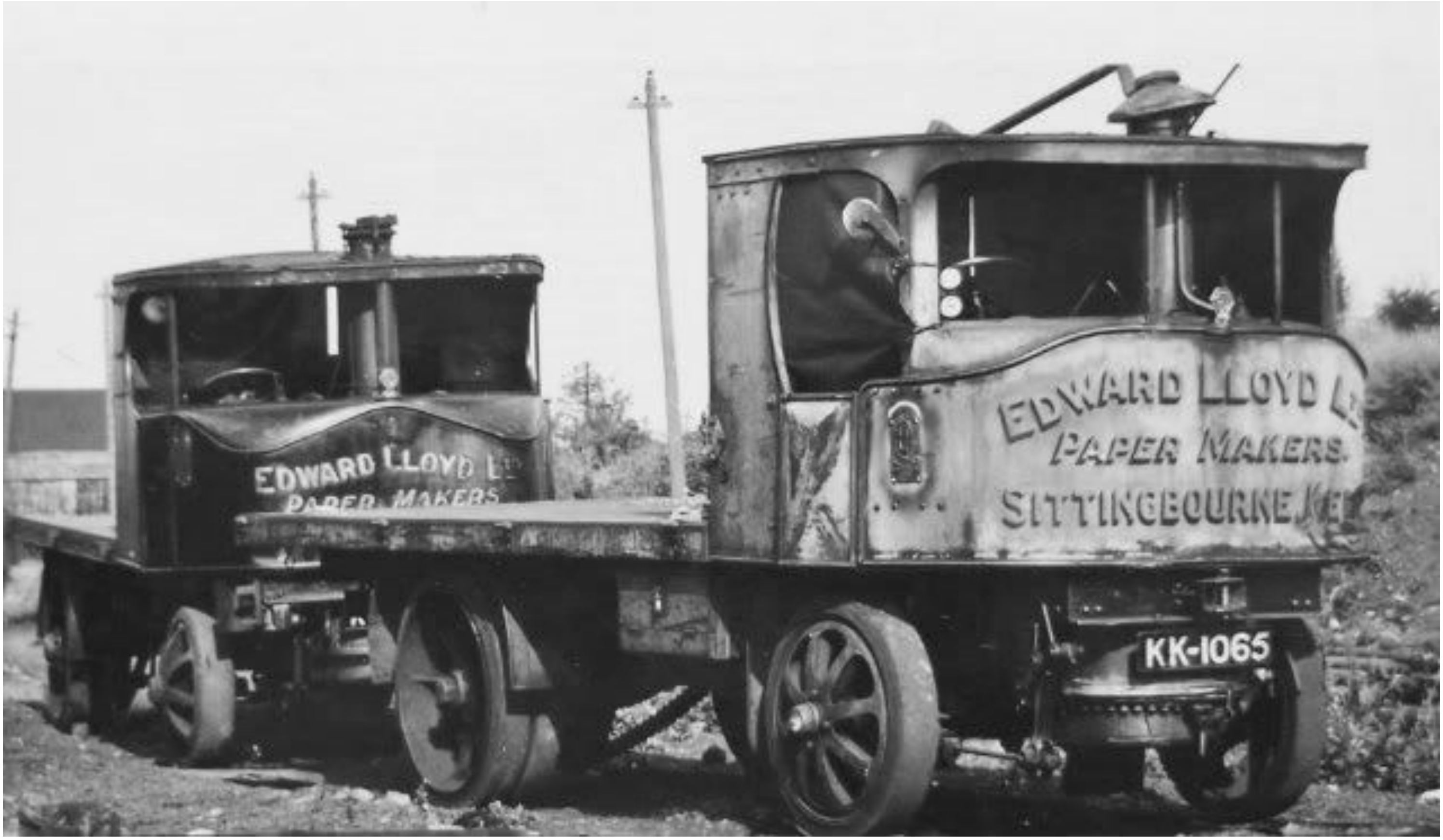
Gladys Bowater

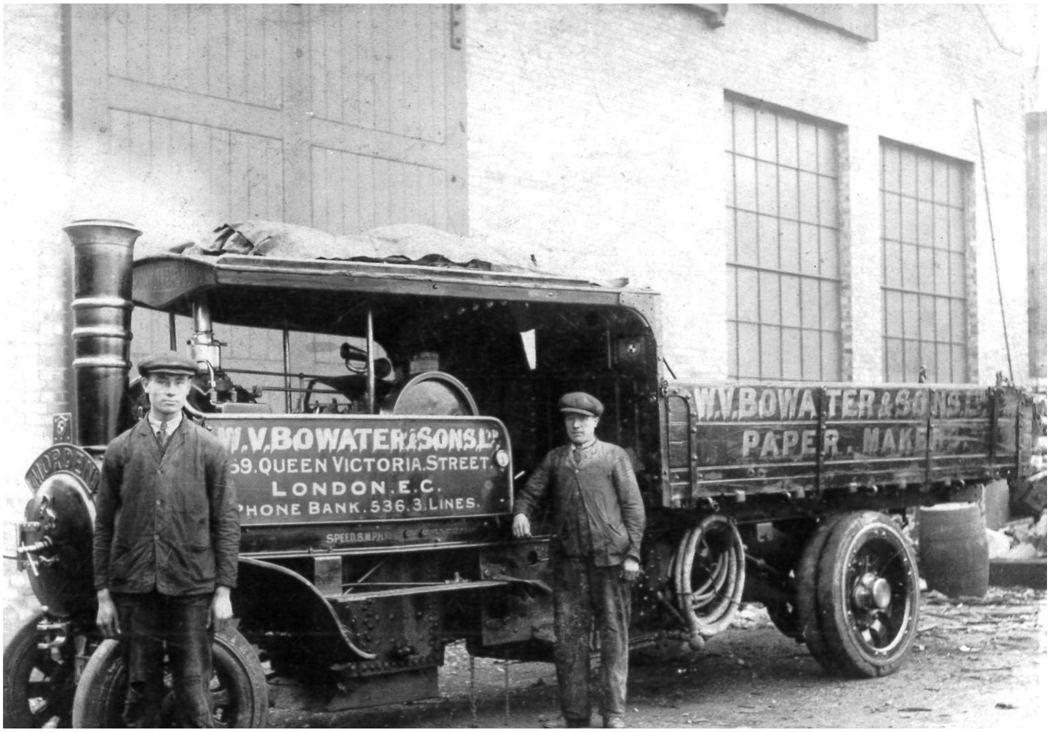


The Chairman and Directors
of
William Denny & Brothers Limited
request the honour of the Company of
Mr. J. A. Dent
on Friday 6th May, 1955, at 12·15 p.m.
at the Launch of
S.S. "Sarah Bowater,"
built for
The Bowater Steamship Company Limited.
The naming ceremony will be performed by
Lady Bowater.
Luncheon
Reception 11·15 a.m.

Leven Shipyard,
Dumbarton.

R.S.V.P.





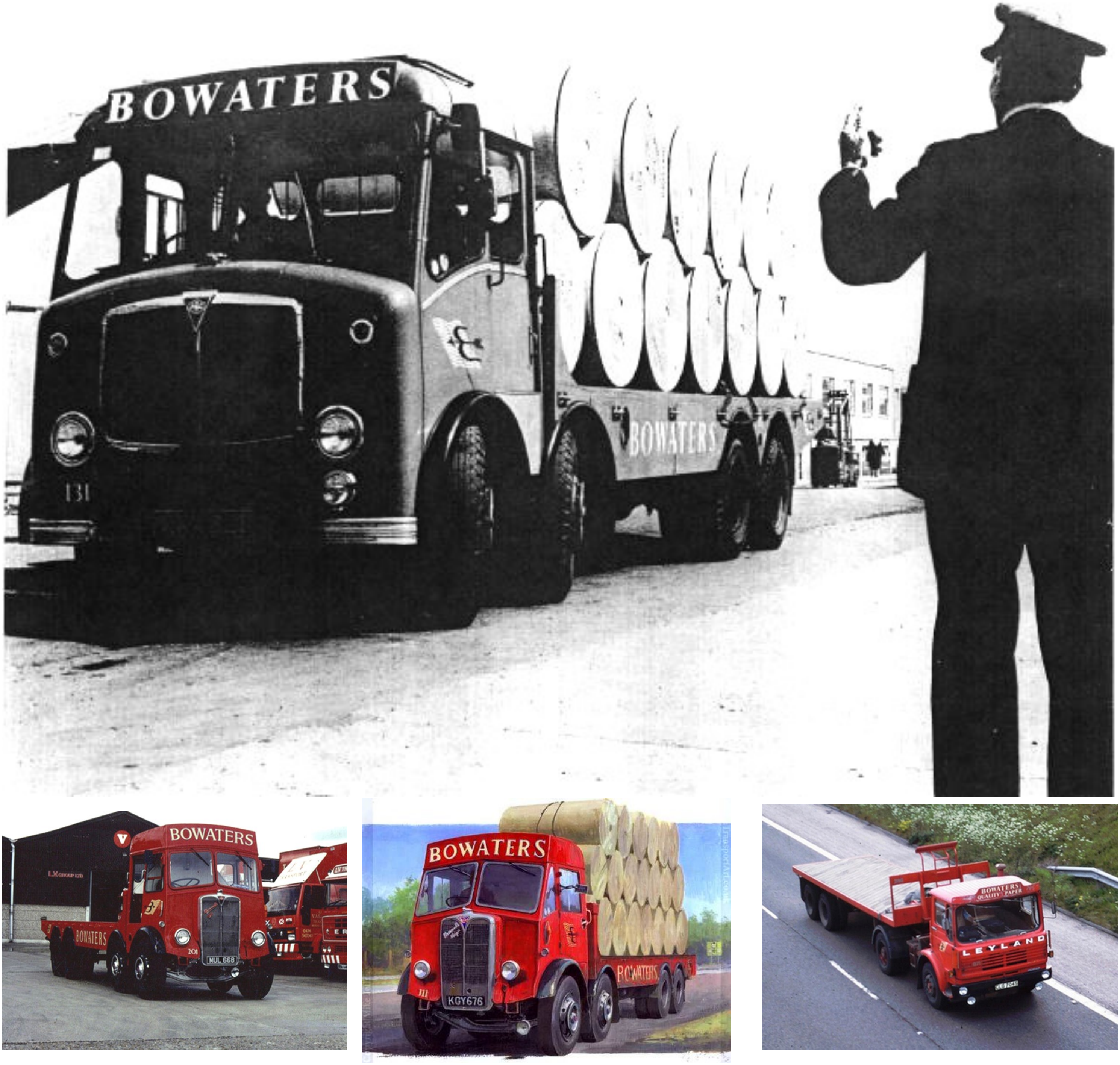
Early Edward Lloyd & Bowater's Lorries

W.V. BOWATER & SONS
Limited
121, QUEEN VICTOR
M-8403

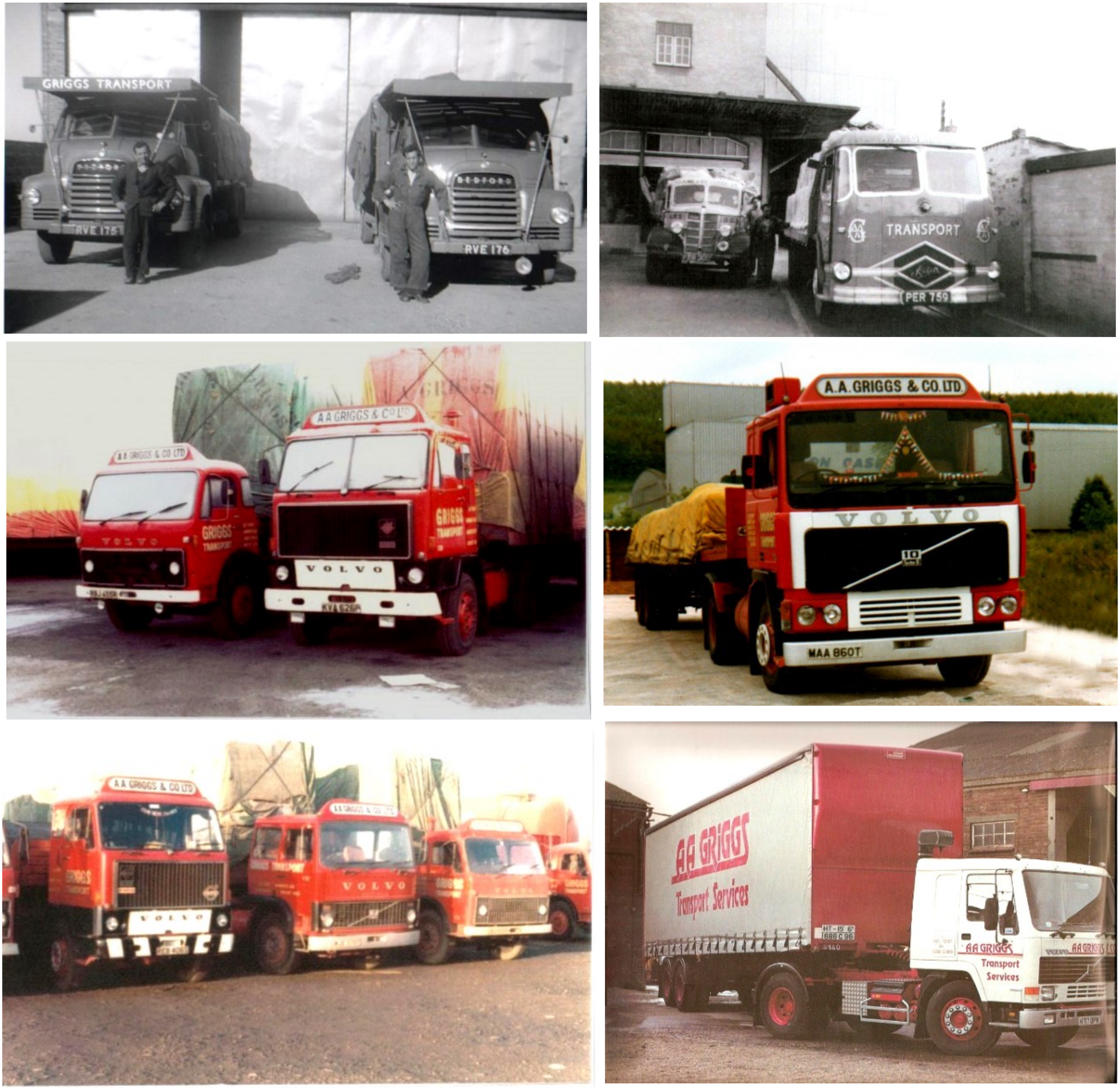
W.V. BOWATERS & SONS
BOWATERS

BOWATERS
BOWATERS
CROYDON
KYF 900

QUALITY
BOWATERS
NEWSPRINT



Bowater Lorries

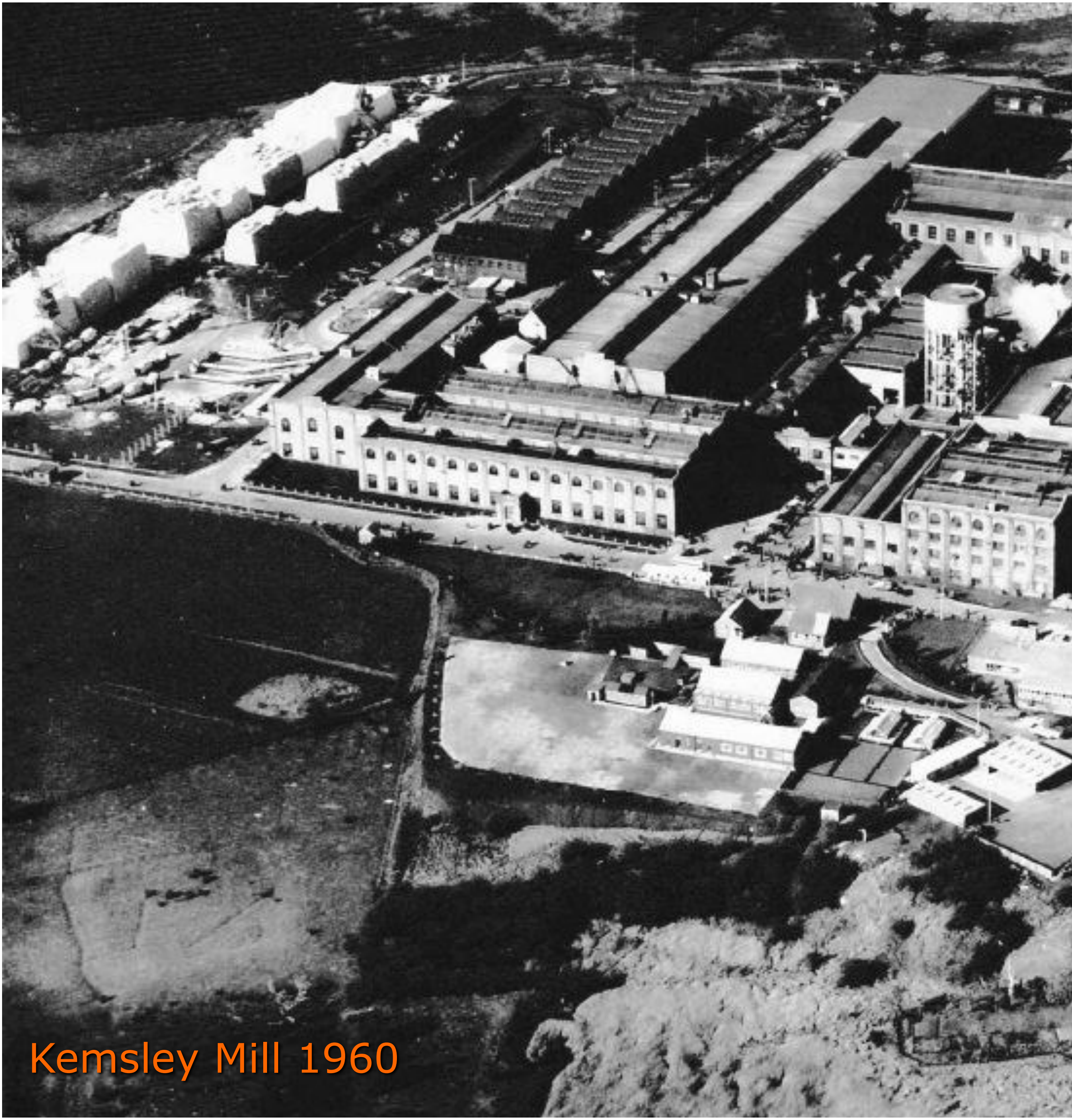


AA Griggs Lorries

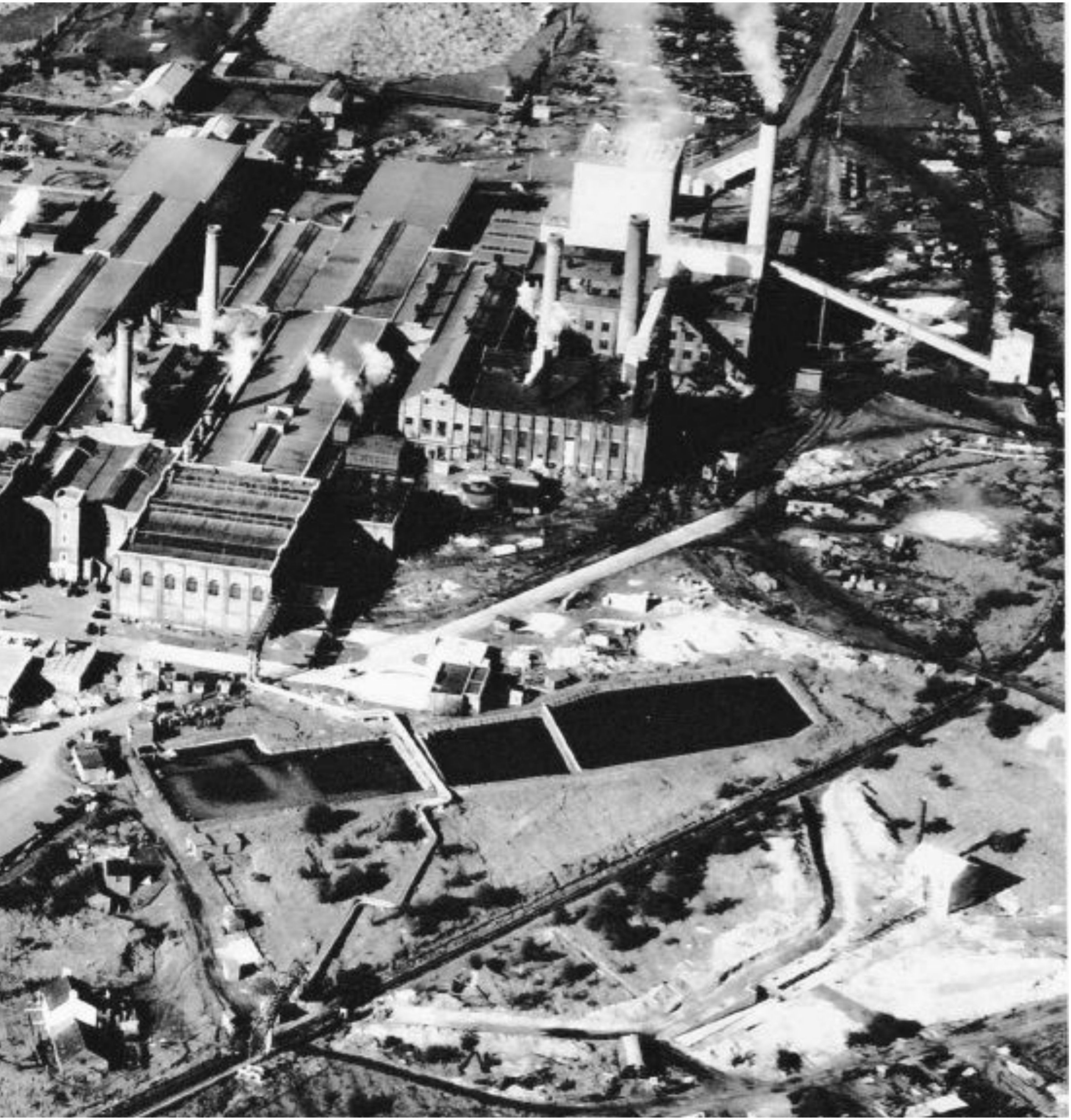
St Regis Lorries

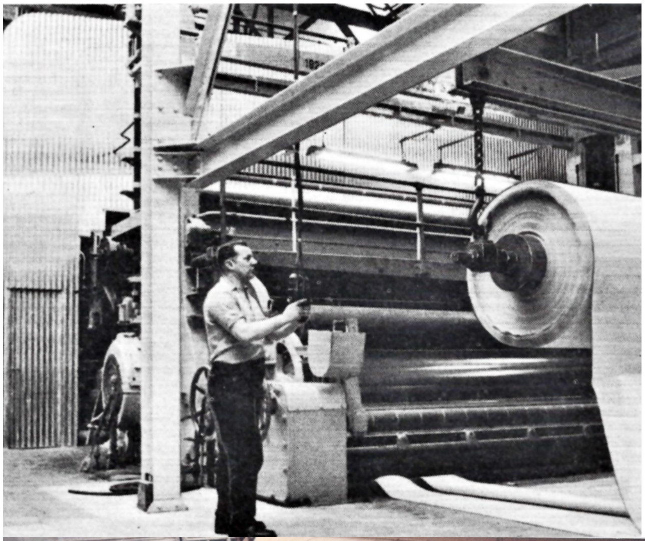
www.abbeycorrugated.co.uk
SCANIA
AbbeyCorrugated
AbbeyBoard
DS Smith
DAF
Supply Cycle thinking from raw materials to recycling
Find out more at dssmith.com
The Power of Less
DS Smith
The Power of Less

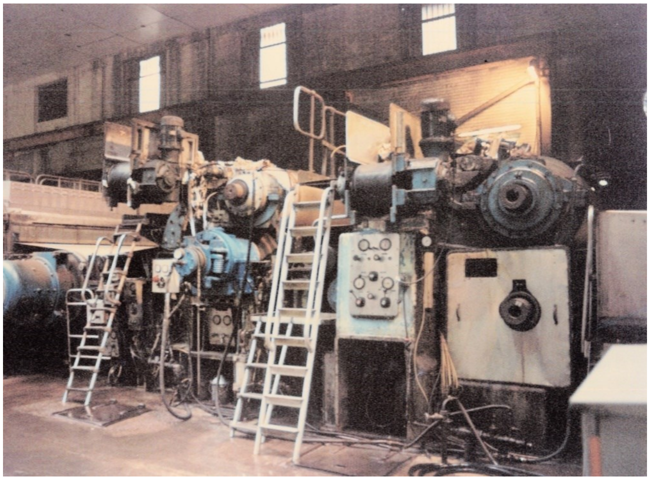
DSSmith Lorries

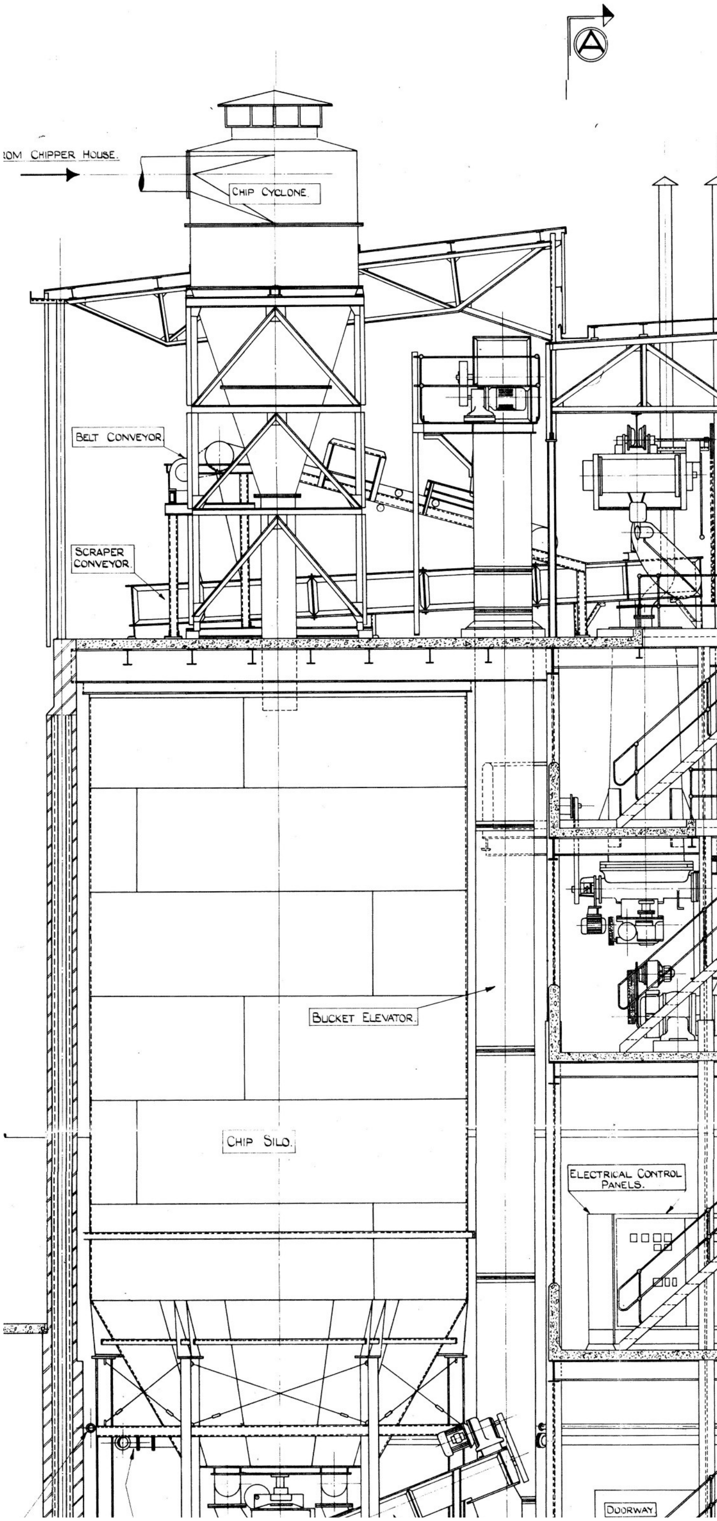


Kemsley Mill 1960

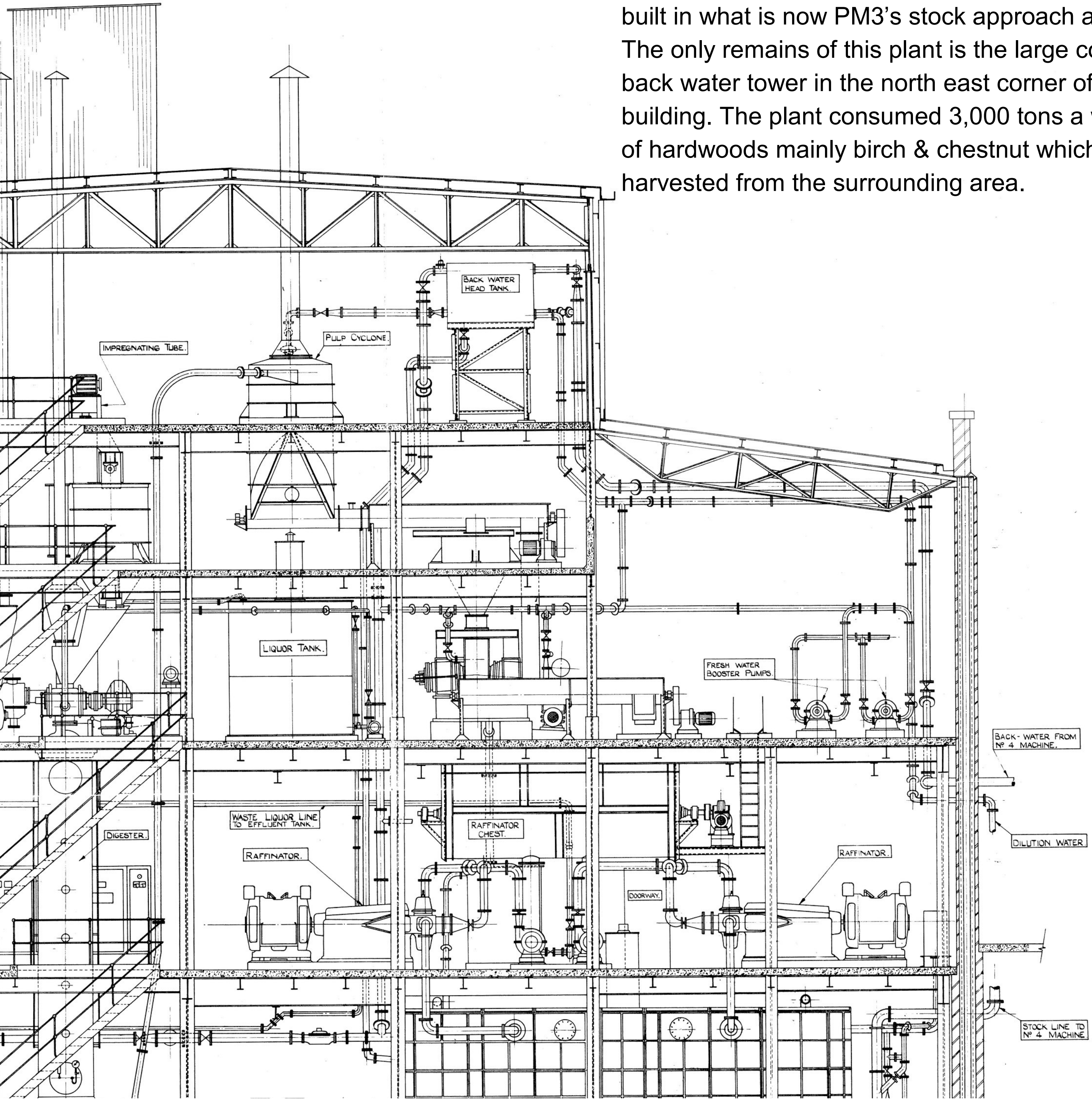




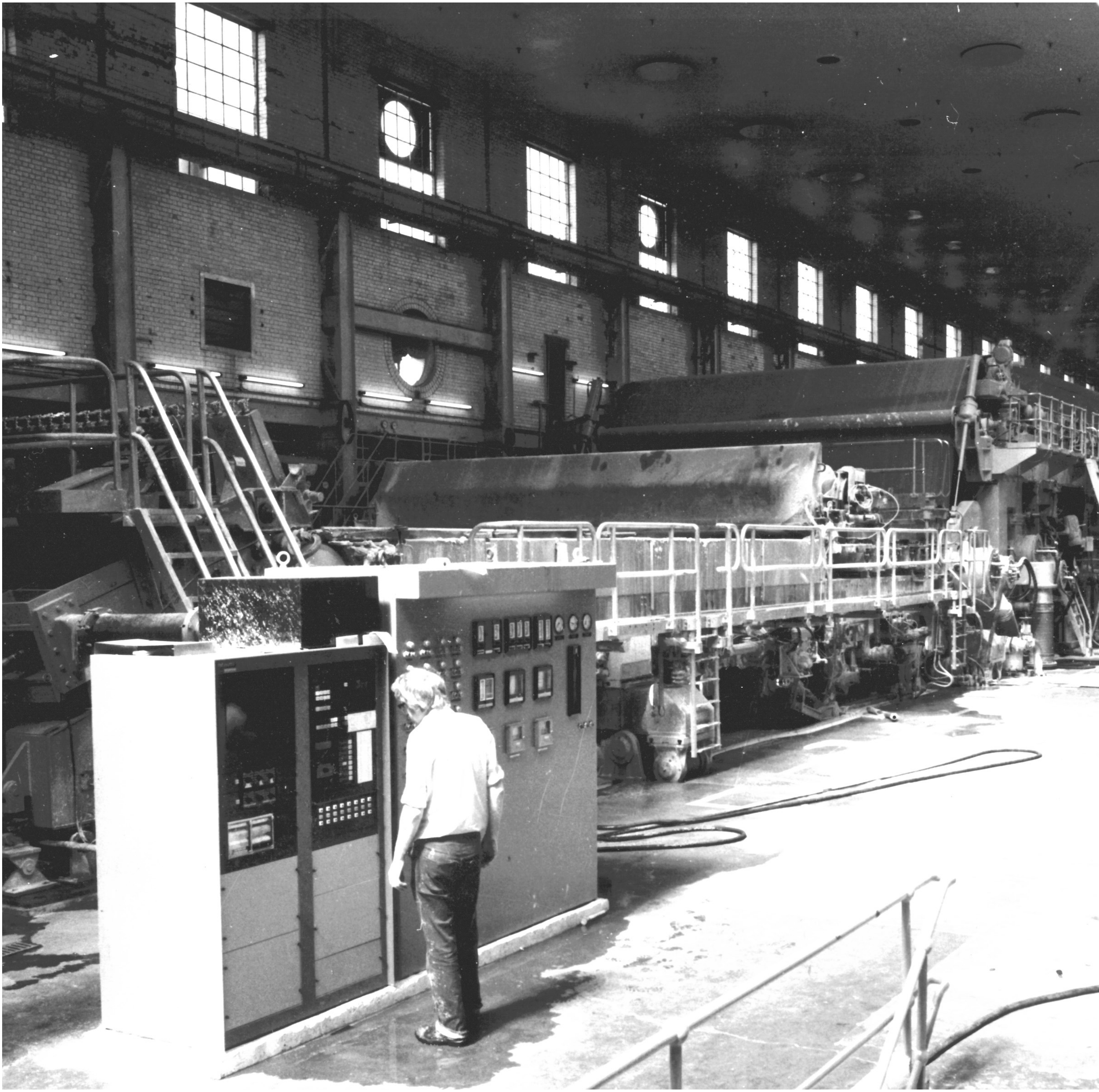



A
OM CHIPPER HOUSE.
CHIP CYCLONE.
BELT CONVEYOR.
SCRAPER CONVEYOR.
BUCKET ELEVATOR.
CHIP SILO.
ELECTRICAL CONTROL PANELS.
DOORWAY

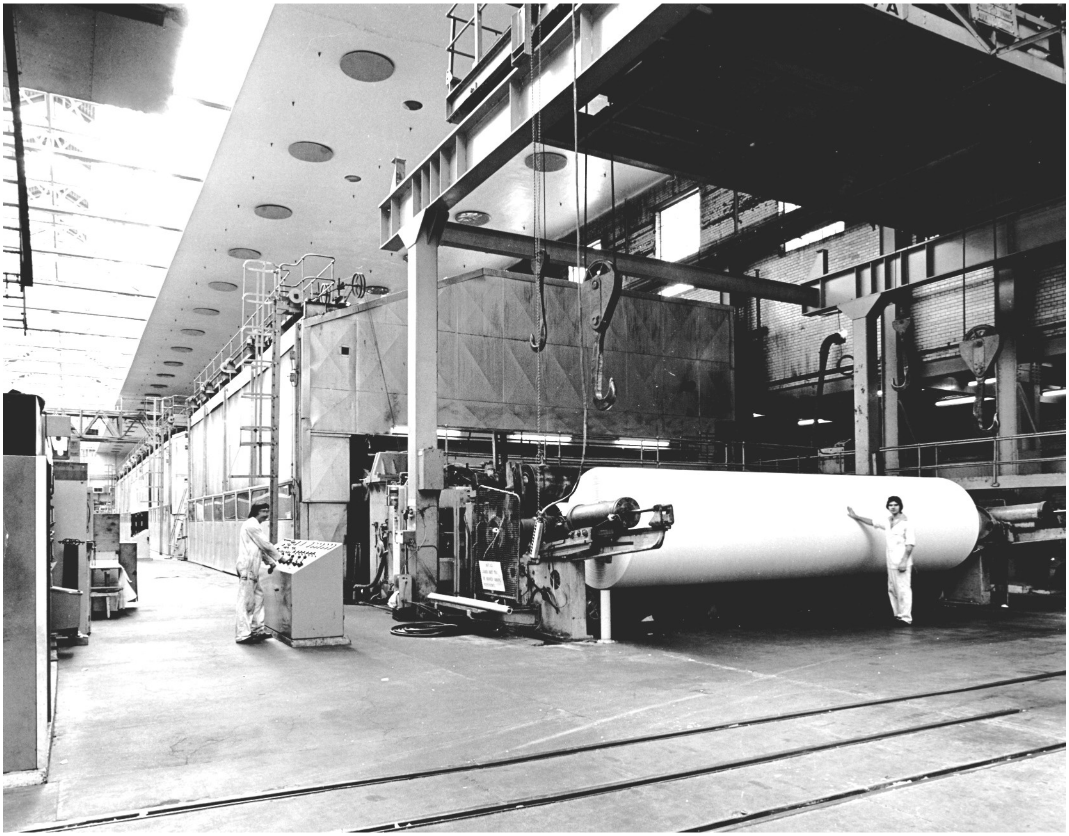
Plan Elevation of the Semi-Chem plant which was built in what is now PM3's stock approach area. The only remains of this plant is the large concrete back water tower in the north east corner of the building. The plant consumed 3,000 tons a week of hardwoods mainly birch & chestnut which was harvested from the surrounding area.



PM4 1961 NSSC (Neutral Sulphite Semi Chem)



PM6 1974 Restart as New Thames Mill

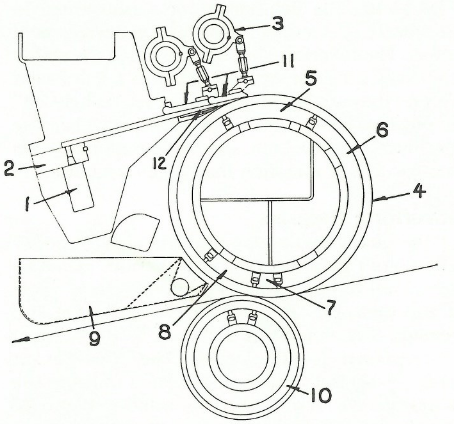


PM6 was originally a newsprint machine installed at Kemsley mill in 1954 by Bowater's. In the early 70's the price of newsprint had fallen to such an extent the decision was made to close PM3,5,6 at Kemsley. The crews were told to cut off the machine clothing and that's how the machines were left, redundant as were the crews, leaving PM 1,2,4 machine's running. In 1973 Bowater's decided to close Thames mill and the crews were to be transferred to Kemsley to restart the dormant PM6 for the production of wood free grades. The Great Northern Grinder house was stripped of all the wood grinders and two hydro-pulpers and conveyers were installed to enable long and short fibre virgin pulp bales to be used. Also PM5 was purchased by the Vita Mayer Group in Italy was removed

New Series No 11 Autumn 1979

BOWLINES

EMPLOYEE MAGAZINE OF BOWATERS UNITED KINGDOM PAPER COMPANY LIMITED



1. Taper flow inlet
2. Drilled block distributor
3. Slice adjustment mechanism
4. Forming roll shell
5. Forming box
6. 1st Holding box
7. Non-vacuum box
8. 2nd Holding box
9. Pan
10. Couch roll
11. Top slice lip
12. Bottom slice lip

19-14. Functional elements of the Multiformer (Manchester).

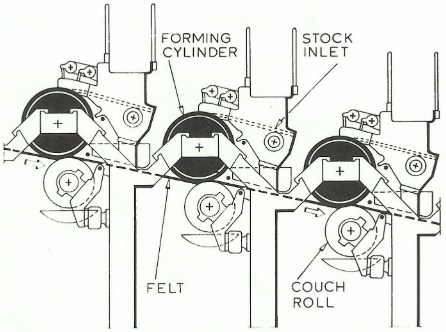
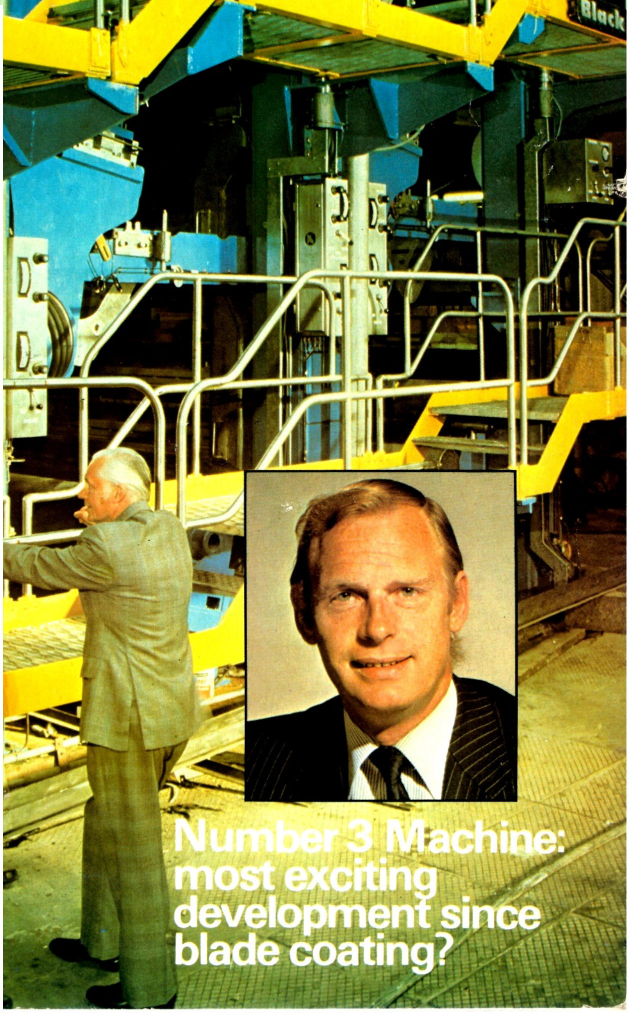
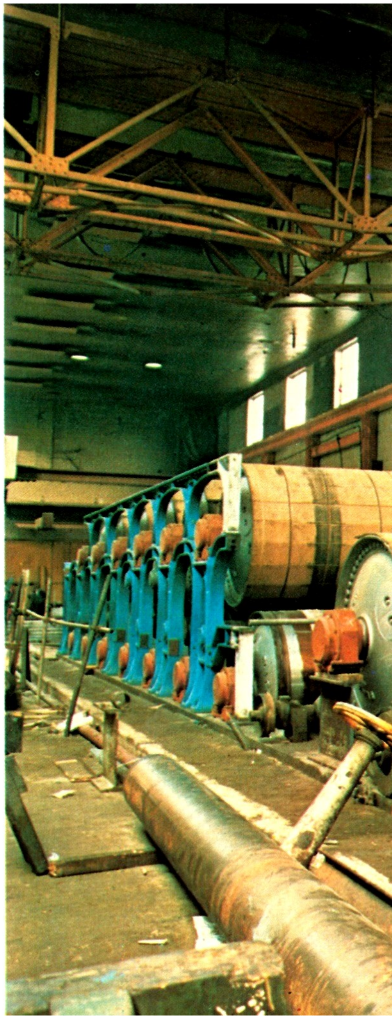
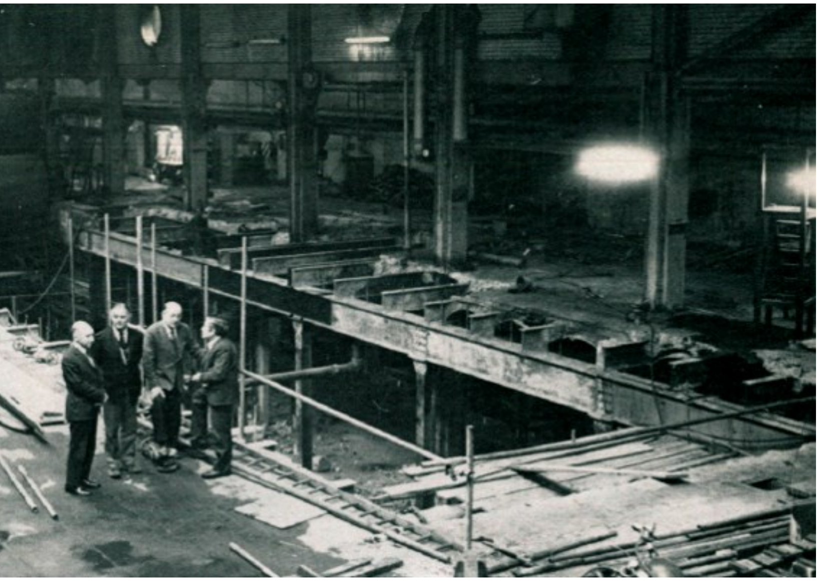


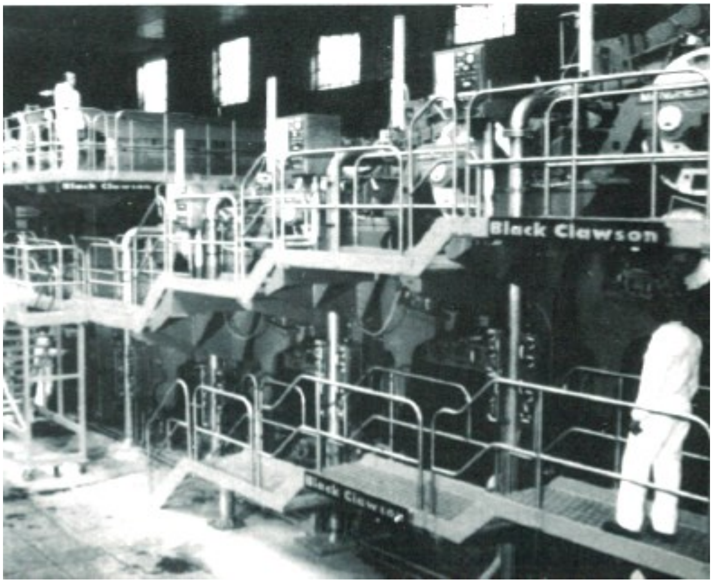
Fig. 19-15. Arrangement of Multiformer units.

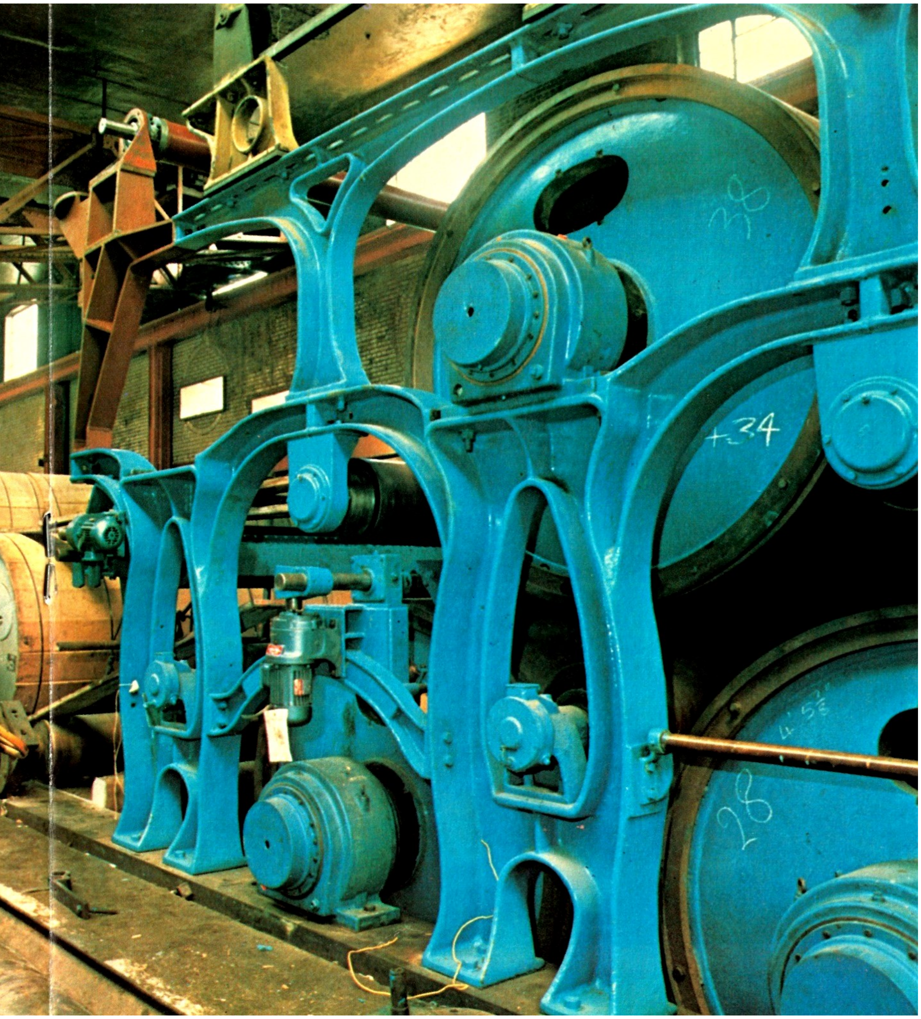


Number 3 Machine: most exciting development since blade coating?









1979 Rebuild

Multi-Ply Version of Number 3 Machine at Kemsley…

This was a £15 million development program for the Paper and Board Division, covering a whole range of production equipment and support services at Kemsley site.

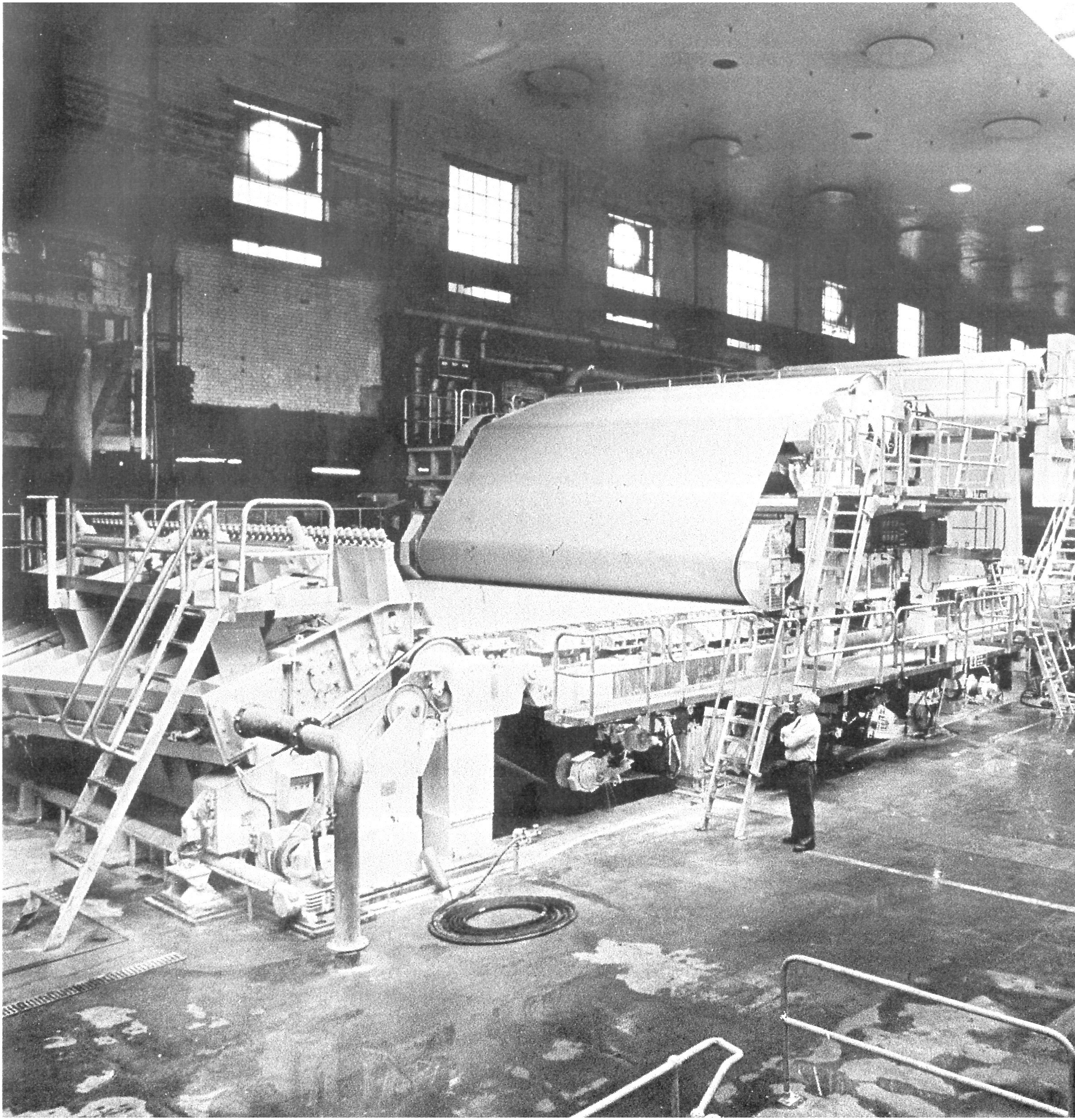
The biggest part is the rebuild of PM3 to a multi-ply packaging machine utilising a high proportion of waste papers. The cost just under £9m the wet end will consist of a 4-section Manchester forming units. New press section with pick up an extension to the existing dryer section and the addition of a size press.

PM1 Towelling

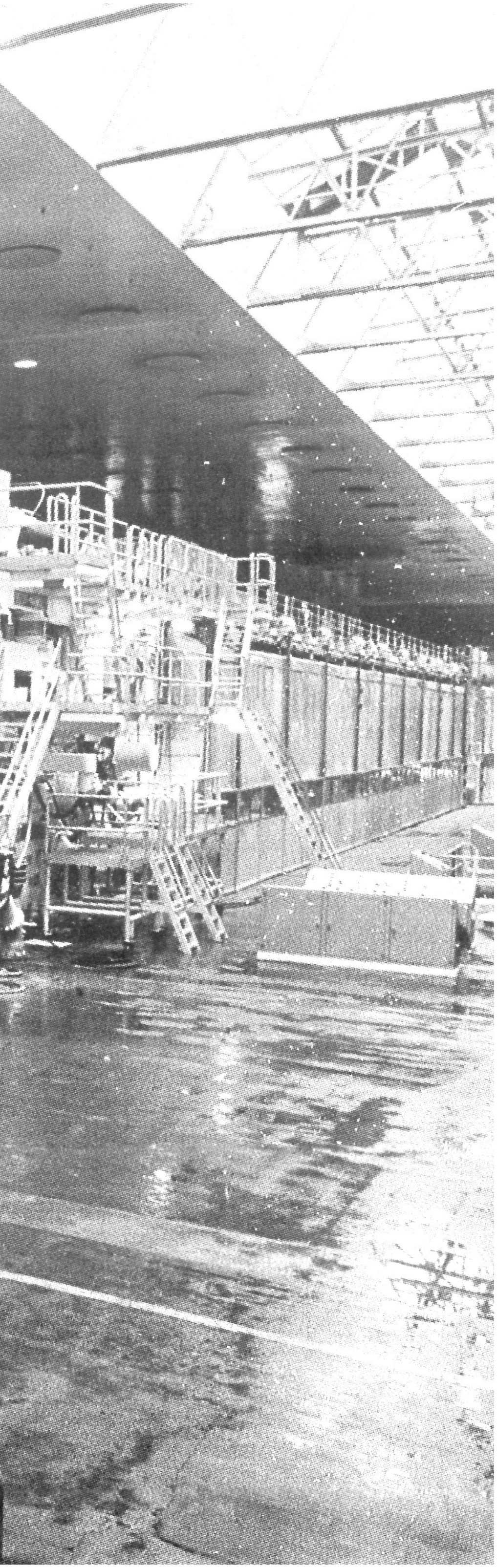
Alas in 1980 due to the dwindling orders for newsprint PM2 finally closed but like a phoenix from the ashes its wire section and headbox was removed and used to rebuild PM1.

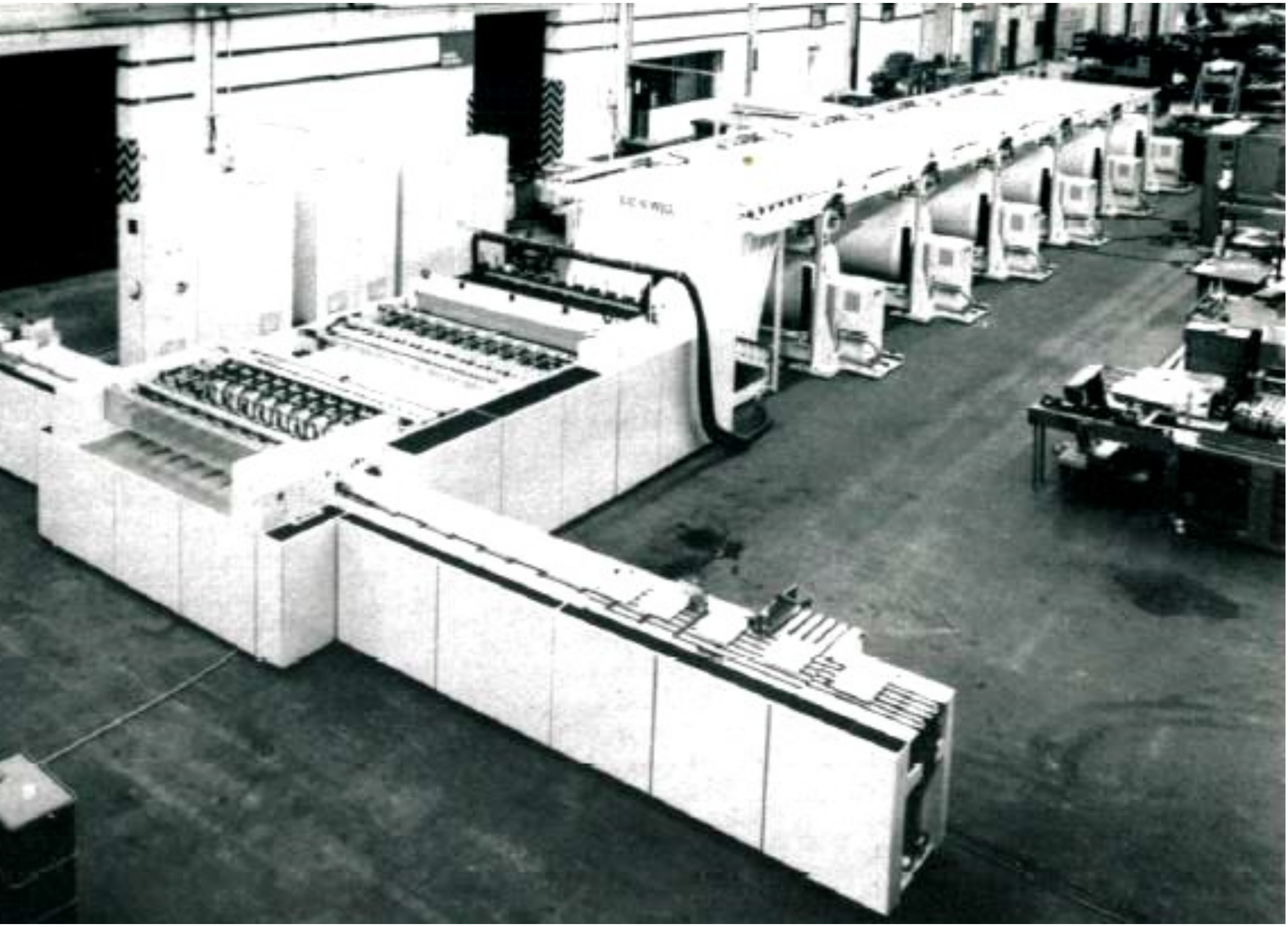
1981 PM1 rebuilt to produce industrial towelling as stated above the wire section and headbox from PM2 was installed also a new creping cylinder and dry end, the winder was removed from the basement and installed on the machine floor level.

CAUTION
MOVING-
ROLLS
DANGER
IT IS FORBIDDEN
TO JUMP DOWN
BROKE AT ANY
SYDRAPULPER



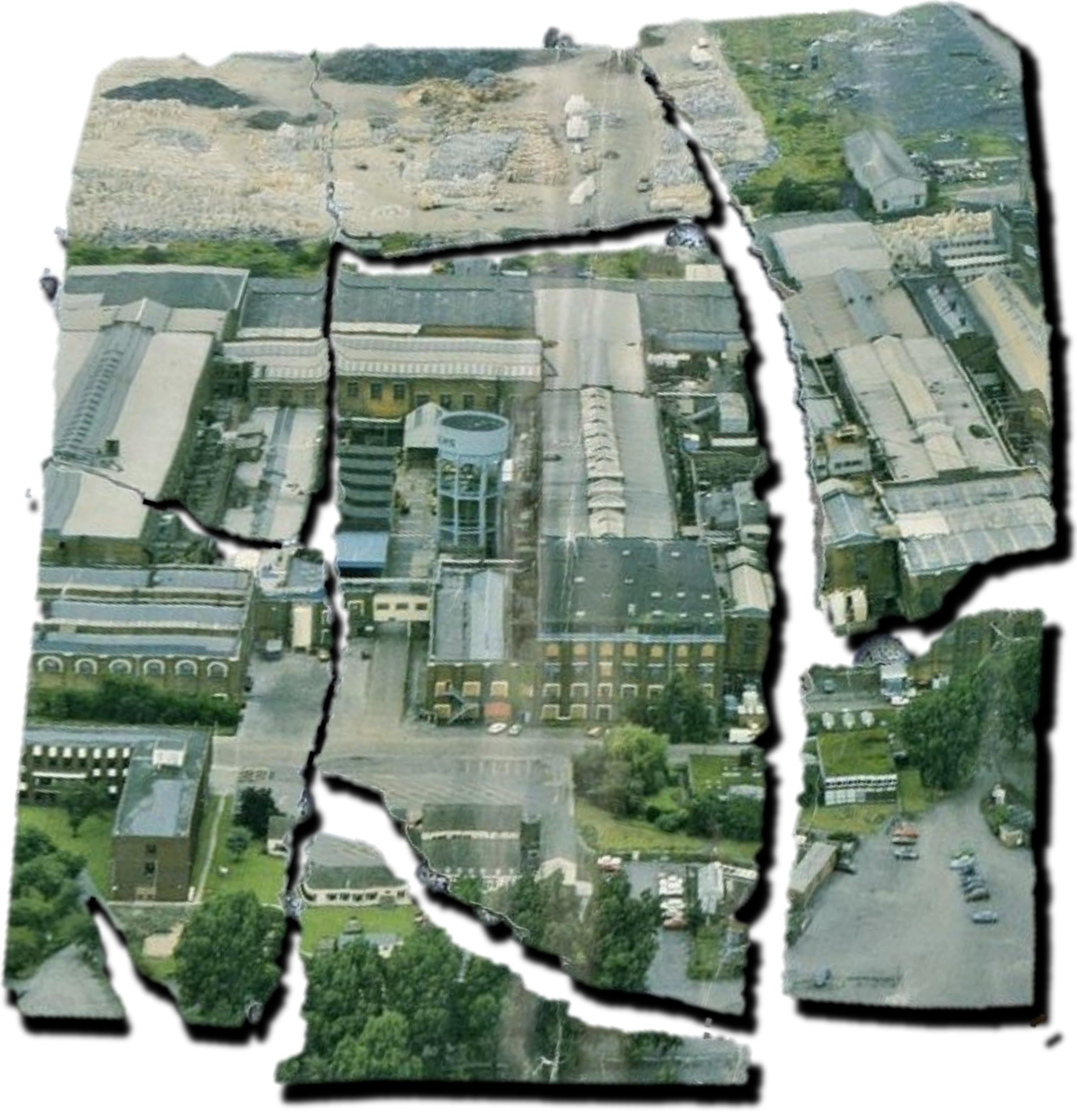
PM6 1984-90 Rebuilds





1984 PM6 Conversion Plant A4 & A3

Cutsize Lines & Folio Cutter



The Years of Separation

1988 - 2008

UK Paper M-real St Regis

DS Smith

New CHP (K1) Power Station
PM4 Rebuild
New Stock Preparation Plant A and B Lines

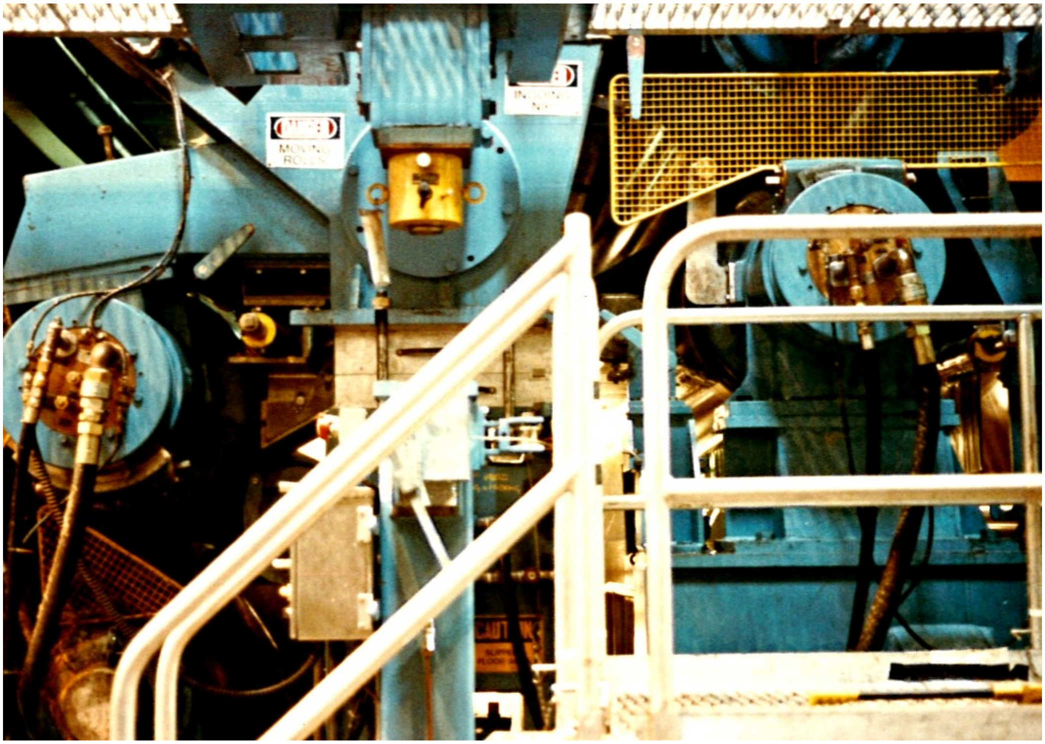
Sandy Stratton St Regis

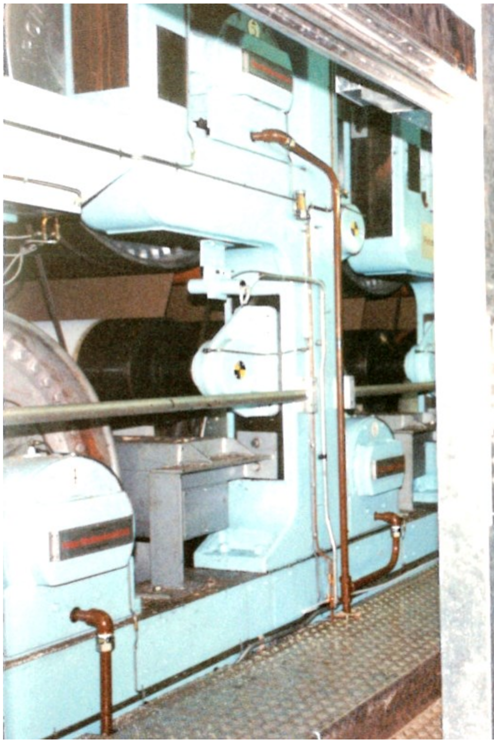
Retired 2002

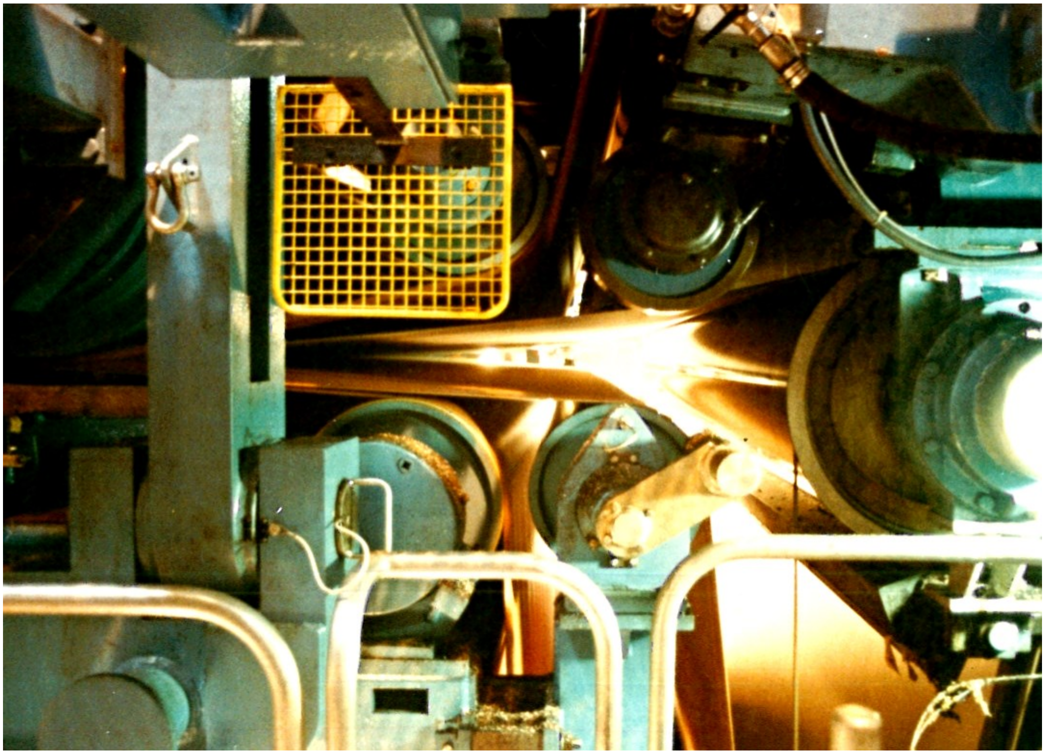
Tom Wilding UK Paper

Retired 2004

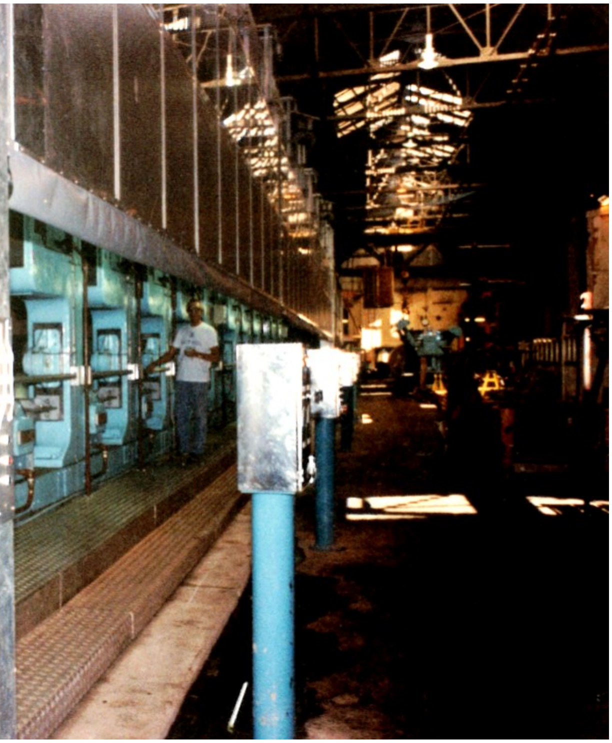
1993/4 K1 New CHP Power Station

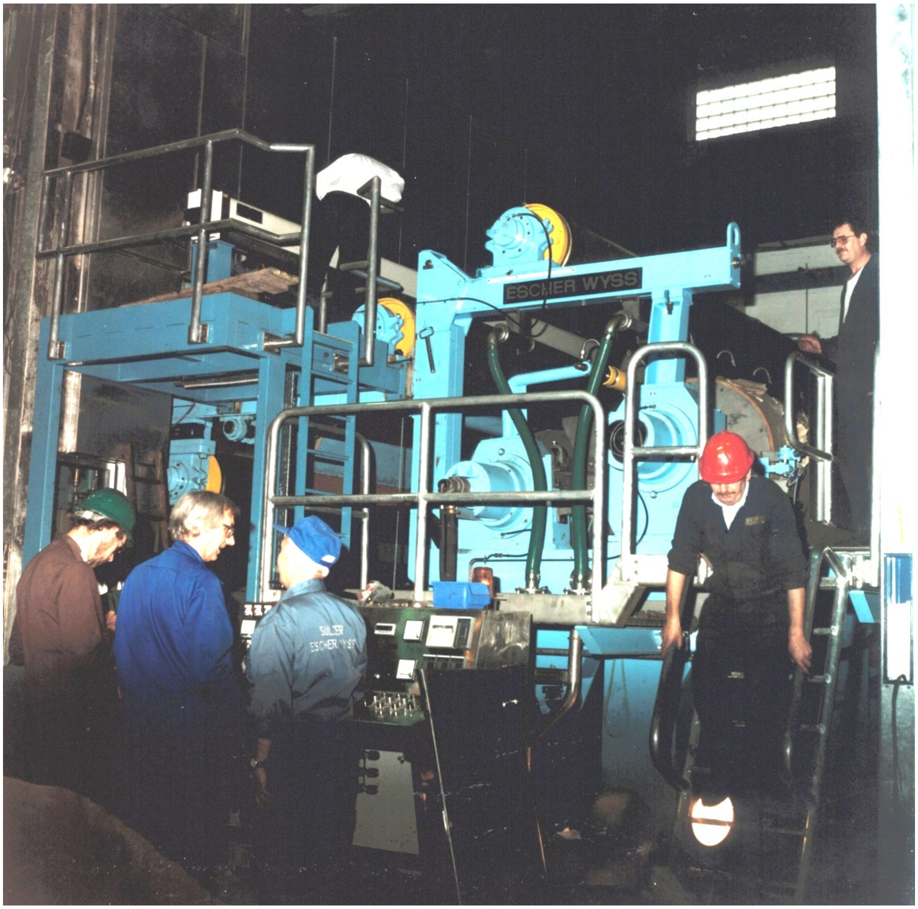

DANGER
MOVING ROLLS
CAUTION





16t / 8t

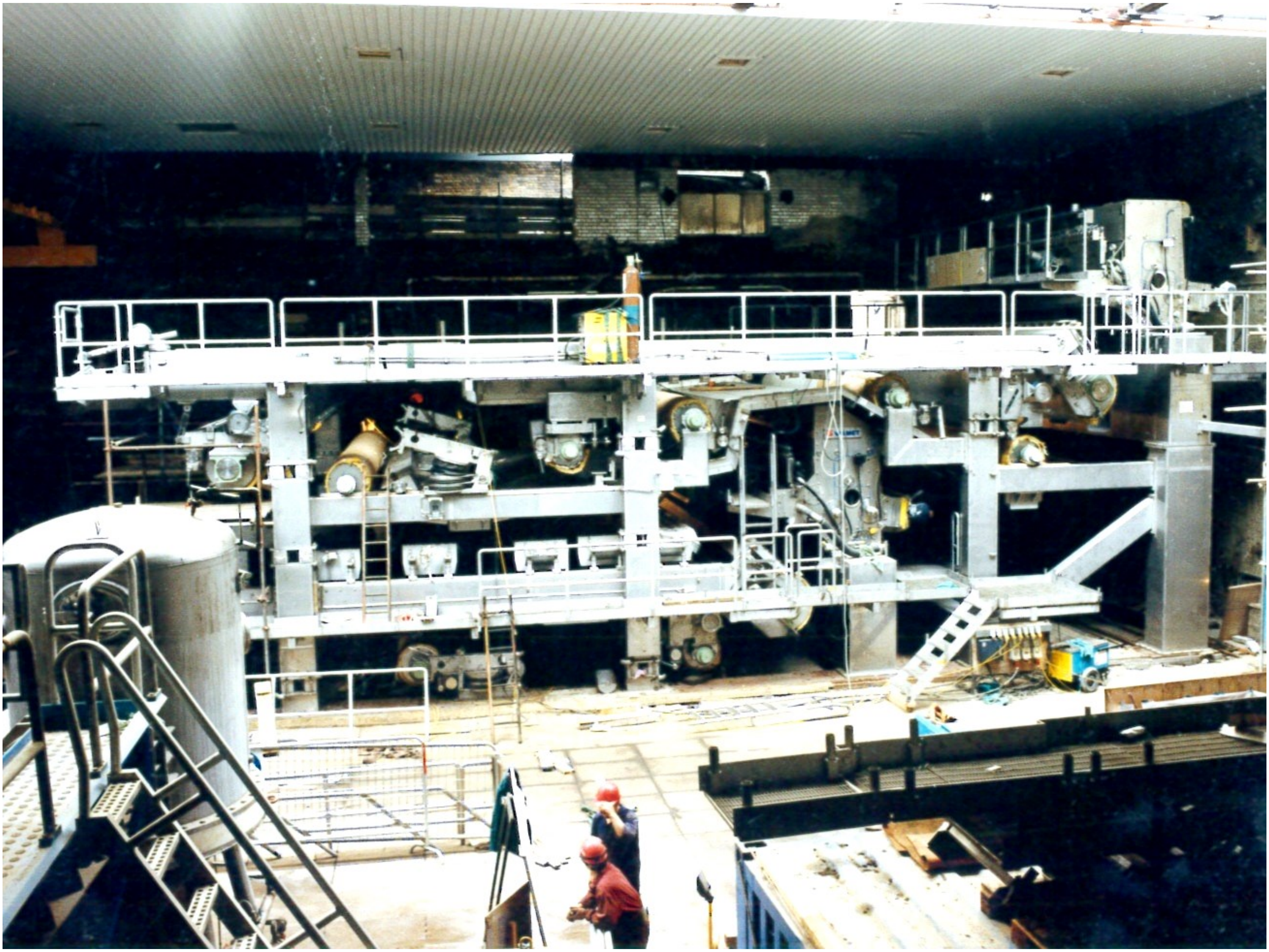


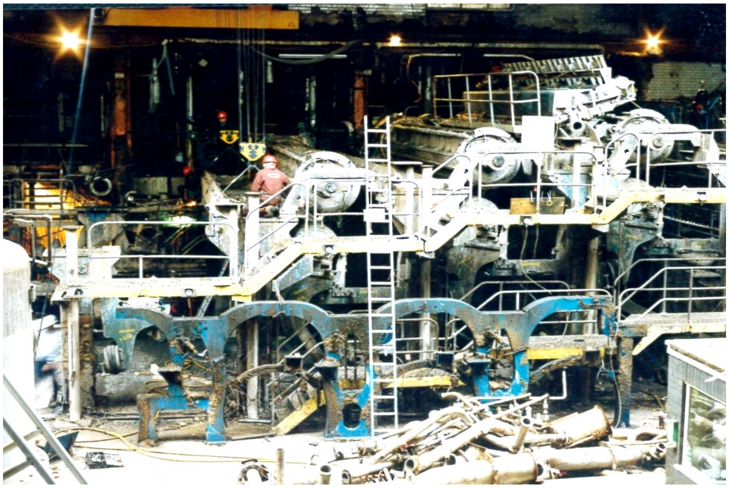


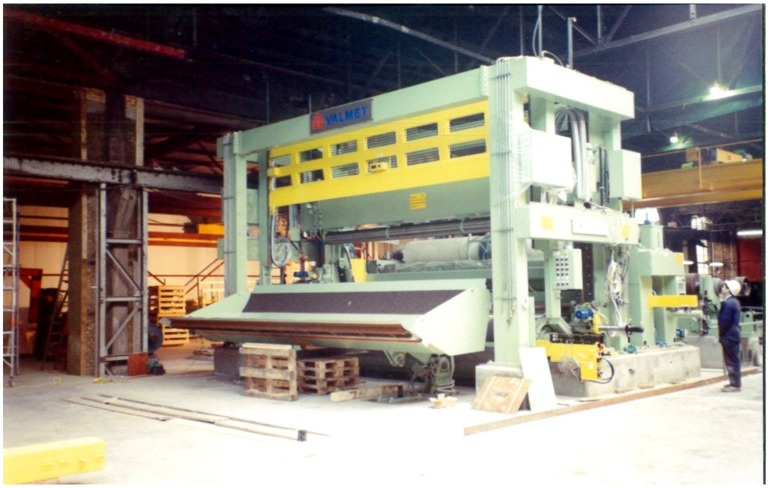
PM4 1989/92 Rebuilds to Produce Waste Based Fluting

1992 A&B Line

10 TONNES


VALMET

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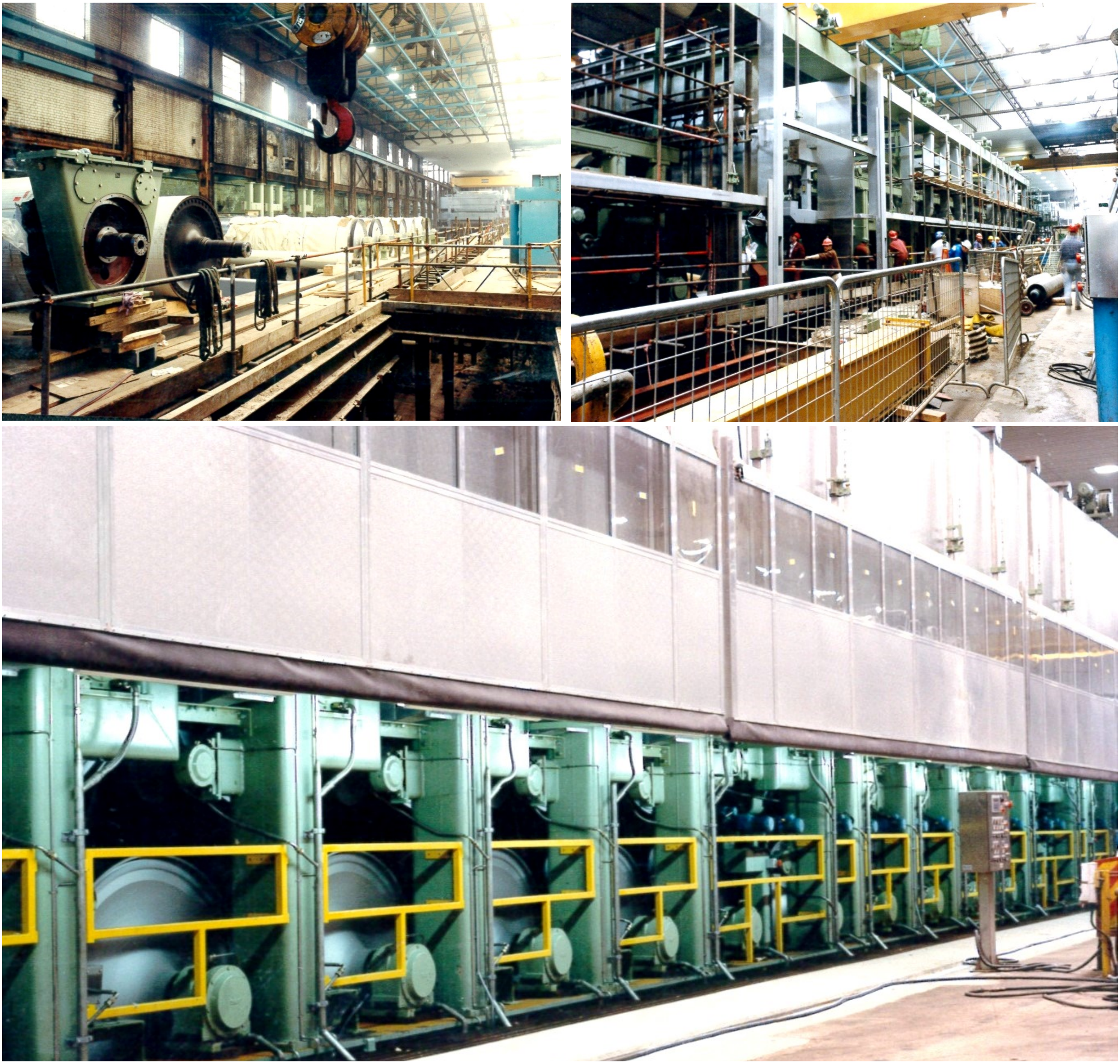
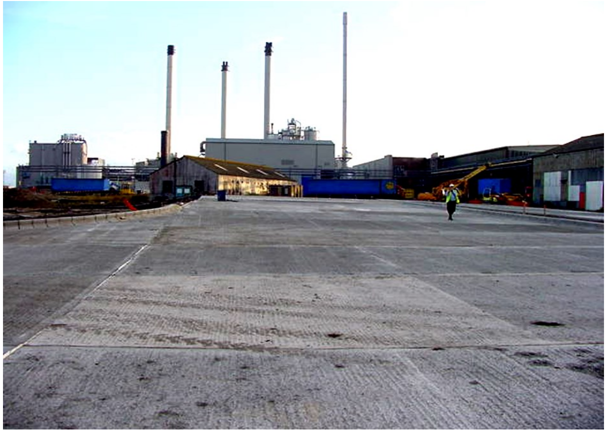


PM3 1993 Rebuild

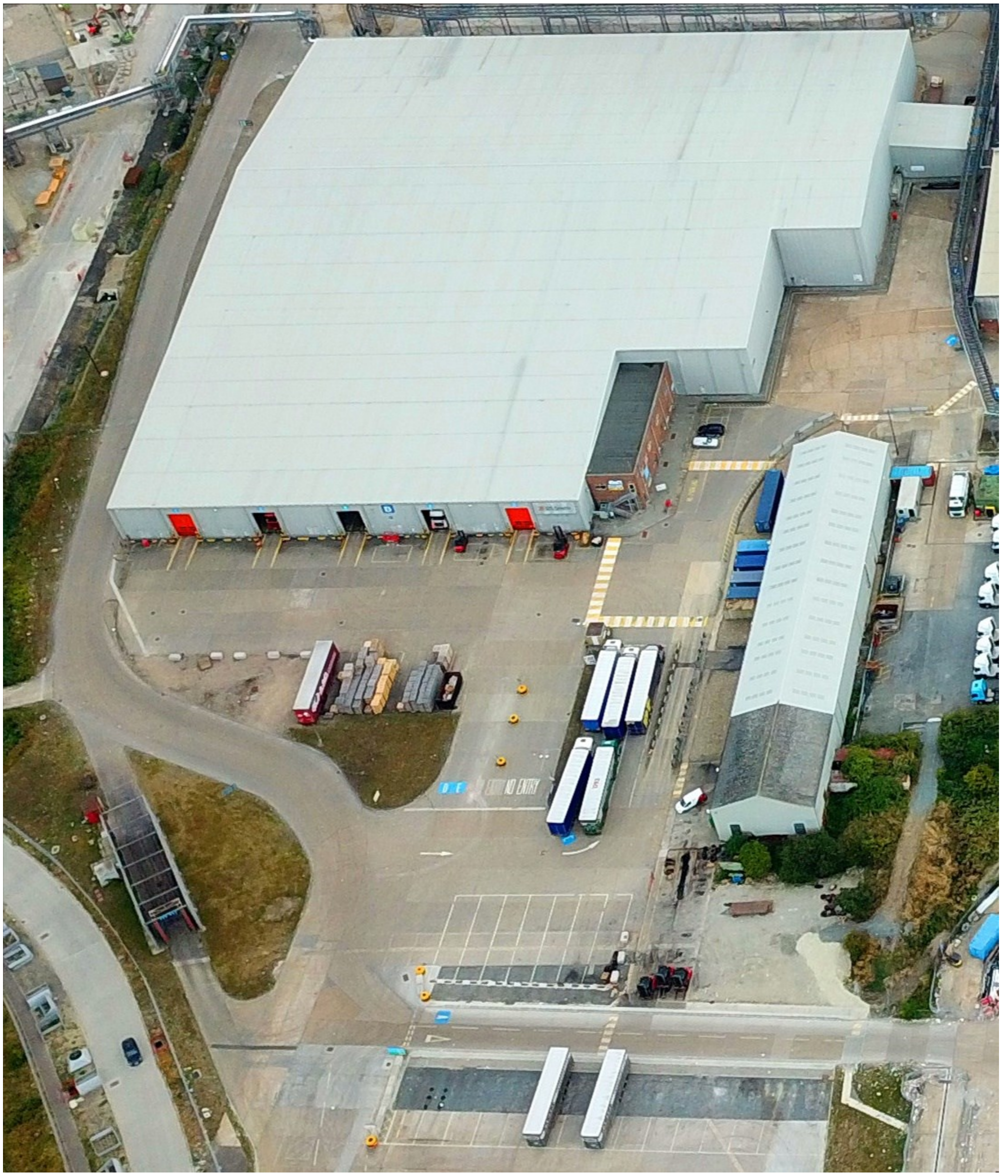
Removal of the Old Manchester Multi-Former and installation of a new machine 3 ply fourdrinier

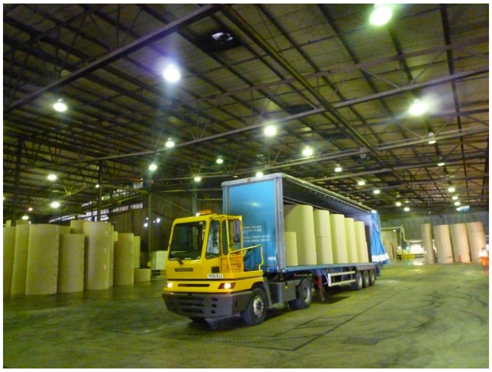
UK Paper Opens Europe’s most advanced Recycled Fibre Plant –1995

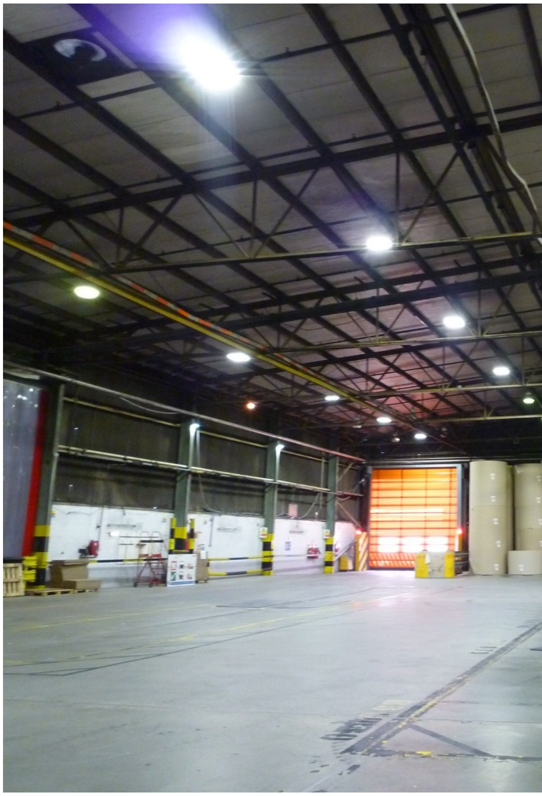


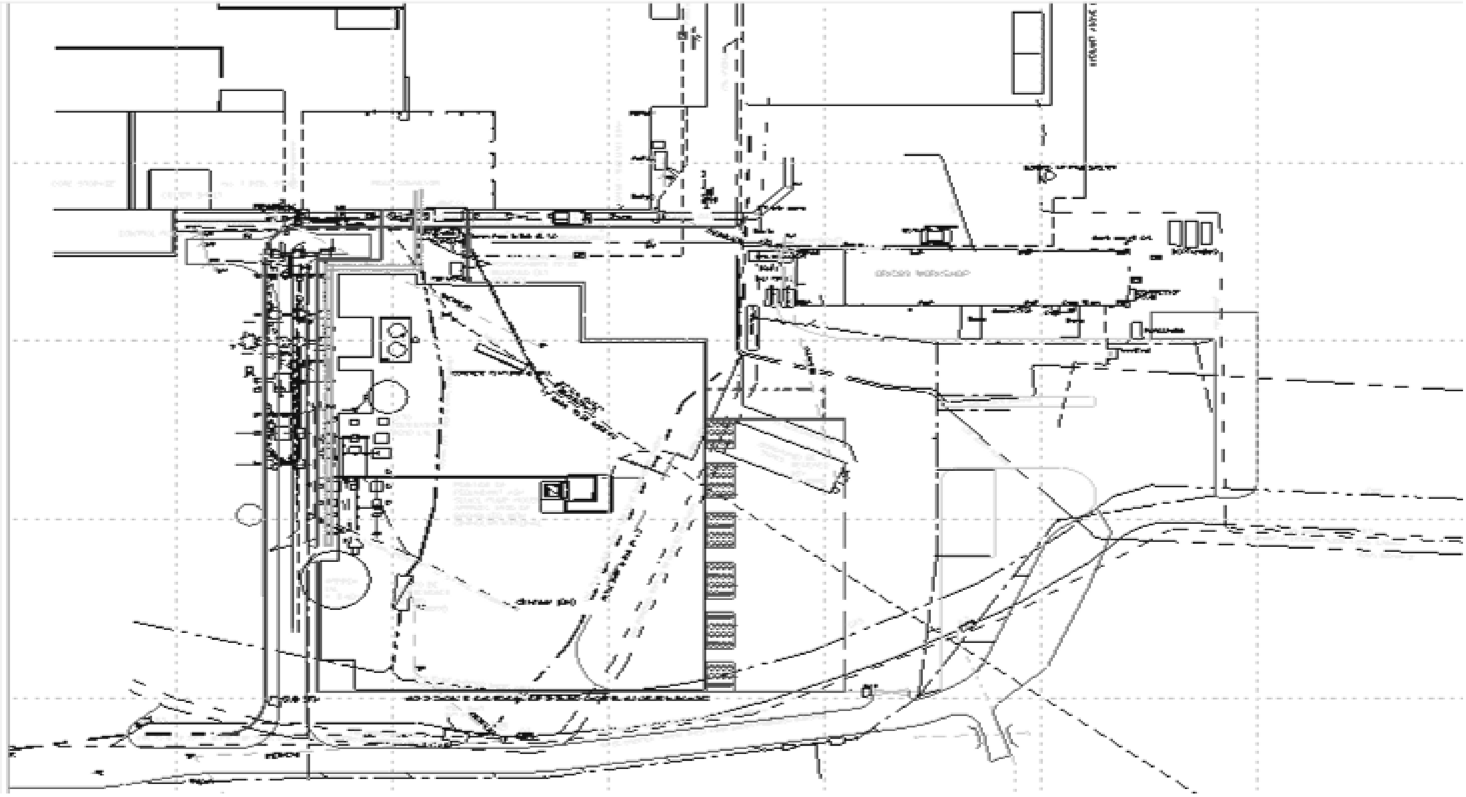
B Warehouse 2002

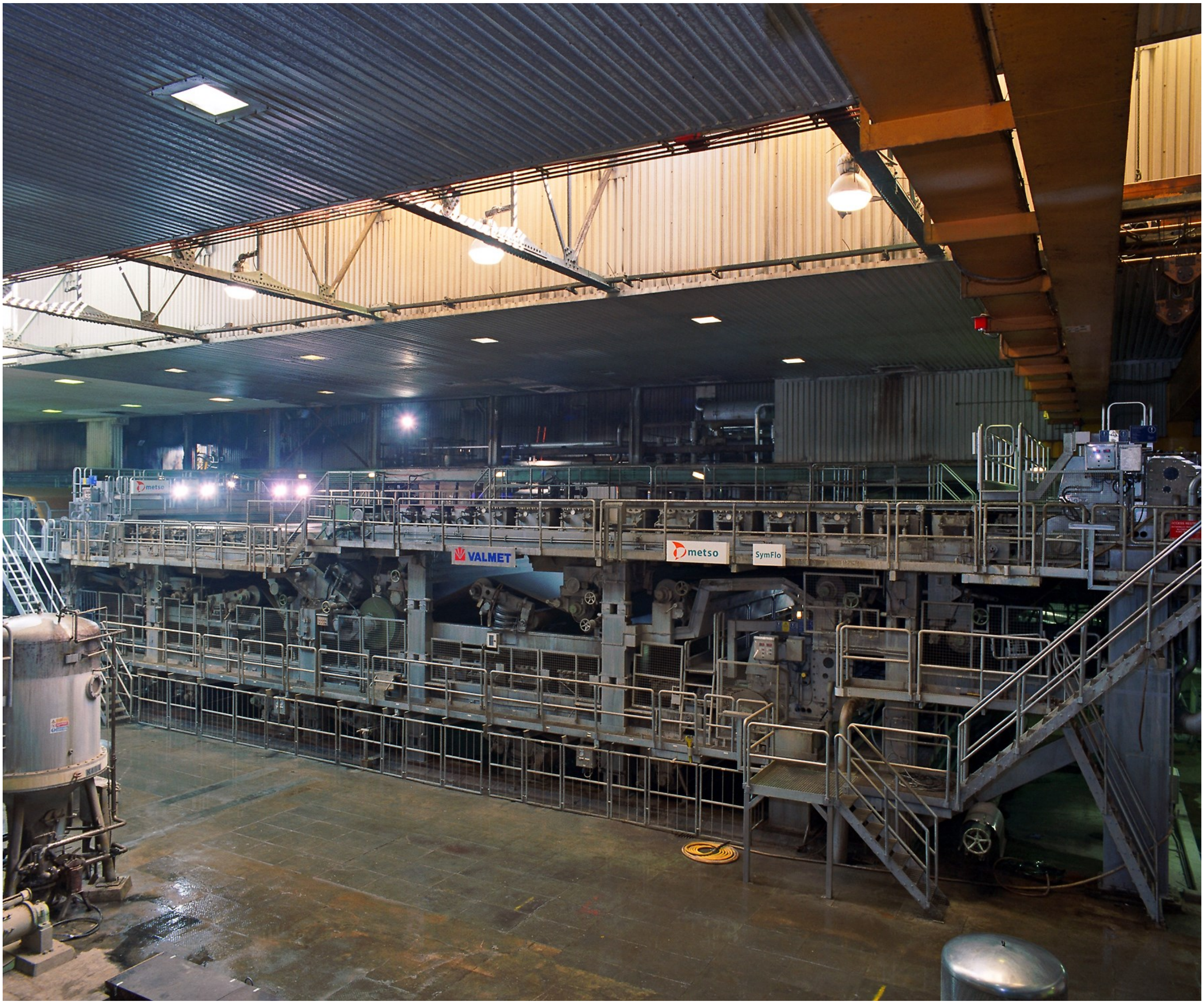
A New warehouse was built on the site of the Old Power Station

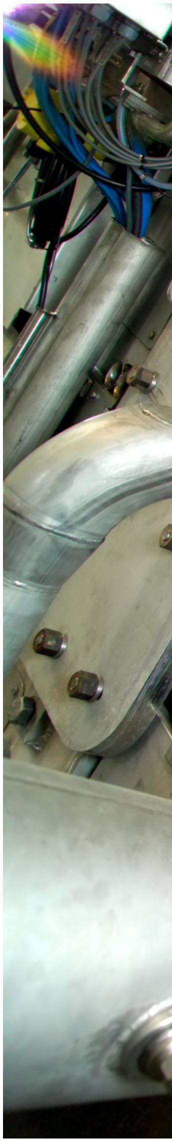








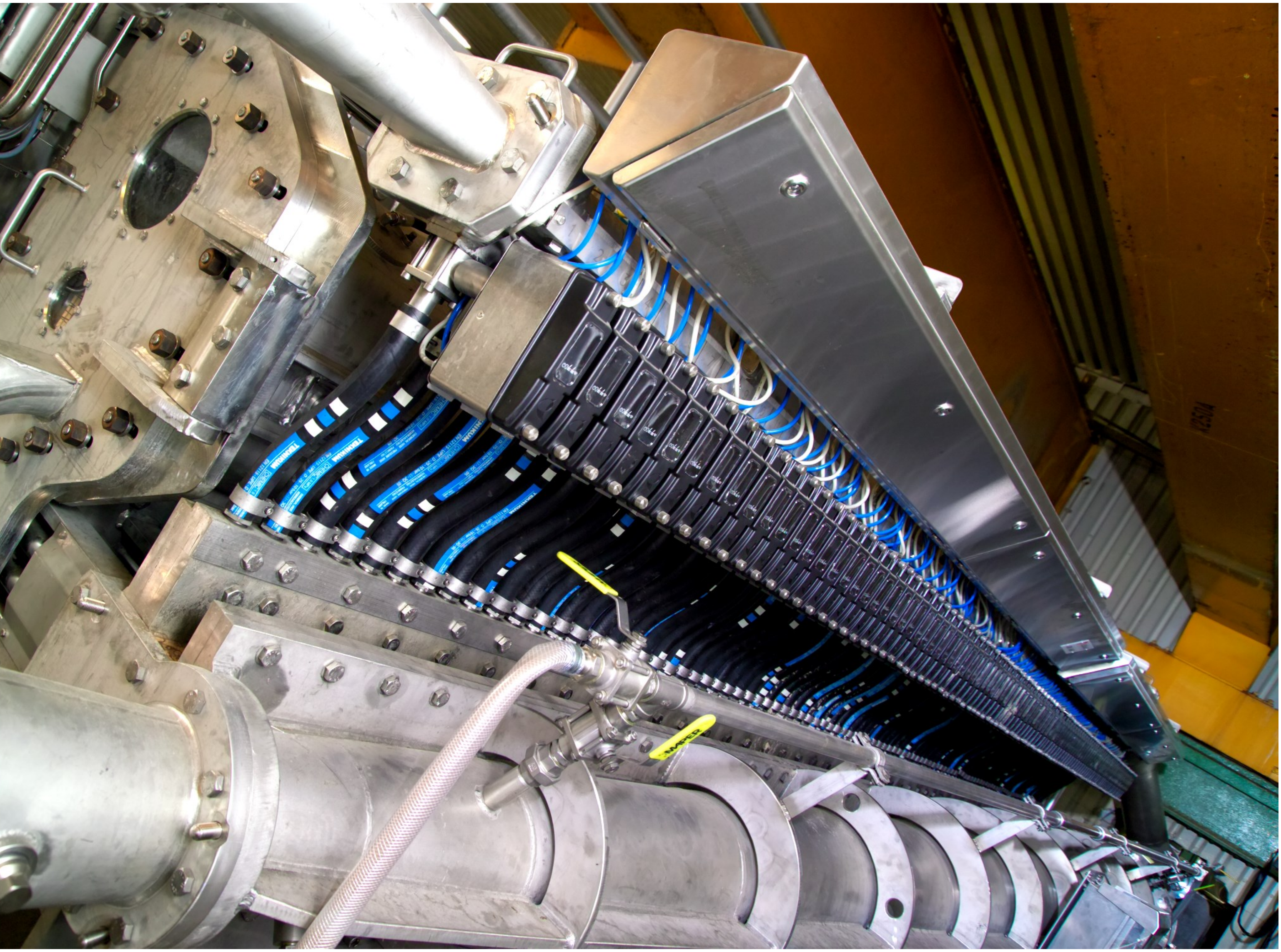




PM3 Plaster-board Rebuild June 2006

Headboxes & Fan Pumps

Remove Size Press & Replace
With Cylinders



Barford

UK PLATFORMS
VOITH
VOITH
VOITH
ST REGIS
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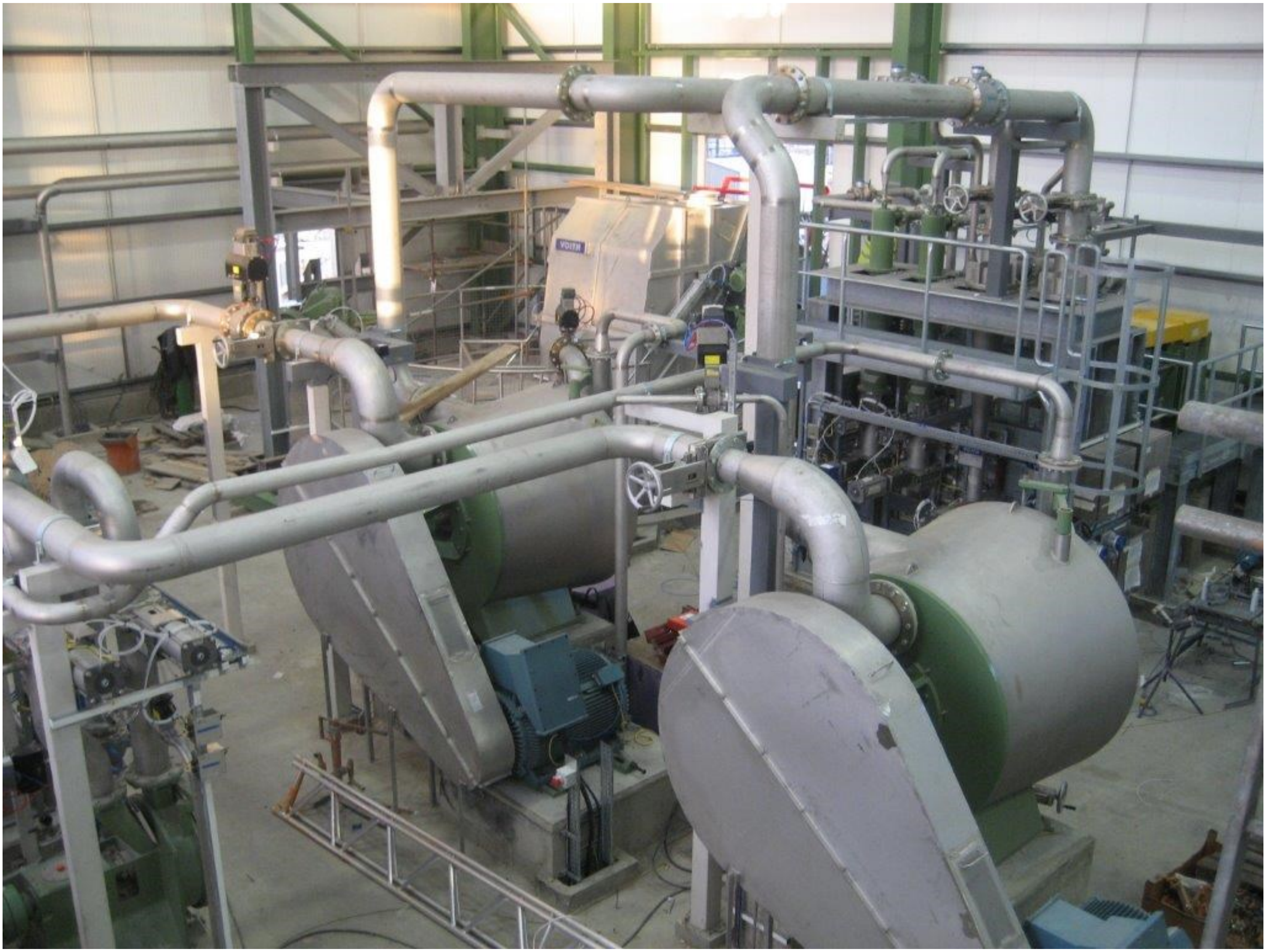
C&D Line 2007-2008



DS Smith Plc invests **£104 million** in the Kemsley site

On February 1st DS Smith Plc announced that it is substantially strengthening the competitiveness of its UK Paper and Corrugated Packaging business by investing to produce high-quality lightweight corrugated case material at the world-class Kemsley site. This involves acquiring the adjacent New Thames Paper Mill as well as the remaining 50% balance of Grovehurst Energy, the plant's energy and services supplier.
The outcome will be that St Regis will be able to produce 260,000 tonnes of lightweight paper to supply to UK customers who currently bring most of this paper in from abroad. Kemsley will, in future, produce over 850,000 tonnes per annum, making it one of the largest recycled CCM manufacturing sites in Europe.

The **transition** period

The new facilities at Kemsley have been acquired from M-real UK Holdings Ltd which currently makes fine uncoated paper. Under the terms of the agreement, St Regis will continue to make fine paper until November 2008 and supply this to M-real. Then, for a further three years, we will also supply M-real's French operation with the feedstock produced by the RCF plant. This means that recycling on the Kemsley site will increase by over 30% to 1.2 million tonnes per annum, a good, positive environmental story. We will also supply M-real with fine paper converting services over the same period.

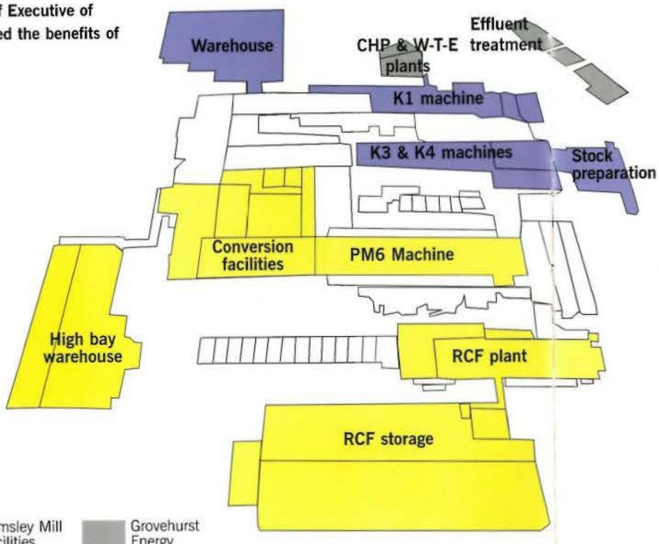
Investing for **future growth**

The investment in the Kemsley operation is expected to generate good financial returns in the project's first full year of operation (2009/10) and strengthen the long term competitiveness of the DS Smith's UK Paper and Corrugated Packaging business which represented approximately 50% of the Group's operating profits and cash flow in 2006/7.
Tony Thorne, Group Chief Executive of DS Smith Plc, summarised the benefits of acquisition, saying:

" This significant development will create, in a highly cost-effective way, one of the most flexible and cost-competitive CCM mills in Europe at our principal site at Kemsley. It will strengthen our important UK Paper and Corrugated Packaging business and give us a significant capability in the growth segment of high-quality lightweight CCM paper.
We are confident it will provide very good returns for our shareholders."

Kemsley doubles in size

As the illustration shows, the newly acquired business comprises buildings housing the PM6 machine, conversion facilities, a recycled fibre (RCF) plant and storage area as well as a high bay warehouse. After the transition period the PM6 machine will have been modified to produce lightweight CCM and a new high-specification stock preparation plant will have been installed to supply its feedstock. The new builds will take place throughout 2008 and production of the new paper will begin on the 12th January 2009.



🟨 New Thames Paper Mill Facilities
🟪 Kemsley Mill Facilities
⬜ Grovehurst Energy Facilities

The Kemsley Site

The K6 Rebuild Plans

K6 from the wet end

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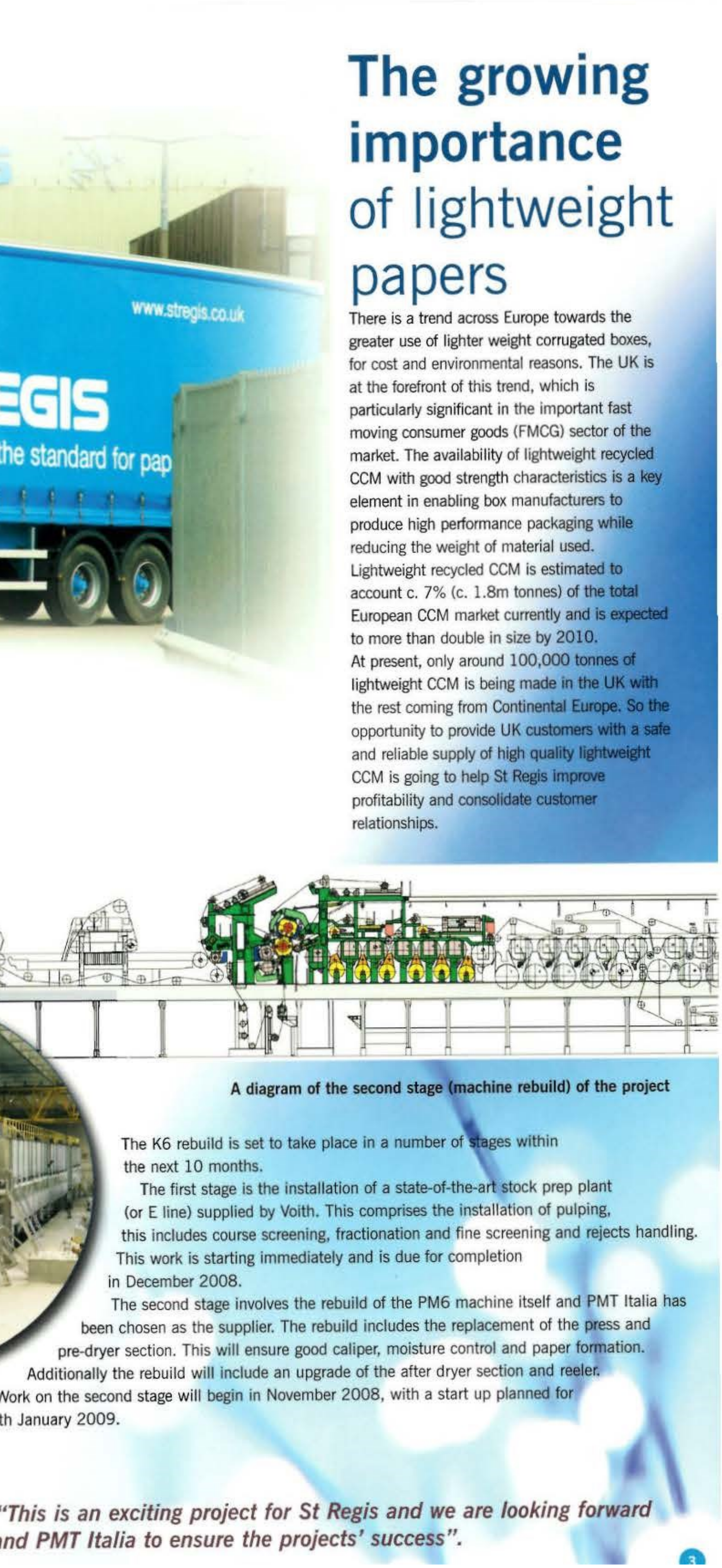
Andy Kenward commented "
to working with both Voith a


www.stregis.co.uk
EGIS
the standard for pap

The growing importance of lightweight papers

There is a trend across Europe towards the greater use of lighter weight corrugated boxes, for cost and environmental reasons. The UK is at the forefront of this trend, which is particularly significant in the important fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) sector of the market. The availability of lightweight recycled CCM with good strength characteristics is a key element in enabling box manufacturers to produce high performance packaging while reducing the weight of material used.

Lightweight recycled CCM is estimated to account c. 7% (c. 1.8m tonnes) of the total European CCM market currently and is expected to more than double in size by 2010.

At present, only around 100,000 tonnes of lightweight CCM is being made in the UK with the rest coming from Continental Europe. So the opportunity to provide UK customers with a safe and reliable supply of high quality lightweight CCM is going to help St Regis improve profitability and consolidate customer relationships.

A diagram of the second stage (machine rebuild) of the project

The K6 rebuild is set to take place in a number of stages within the next 10 months.

The first stage is the installation of a state-of-the-art stock prep plant (or E line) supplied by Voith. This comprises the installation of pulping, this includes course screening, fractionation and fine screening and rejects handling. This work is starting immediately and is due for completion in December 2008.

The second stage involves the rebuild of the PM6 machine itself and PMT Italia has been chosen as the supplier. The rebuild includes the replacement of the press and pre-dryer section. This will ensure good caliper, moisture control and paper formation. Additionally the rebuild will include an upgrade of the after dryer section and reeler.

Nork on the second stage will begin in November 2008, with a start up planned for th January 2009.

"This is an exciting project for St Regis and we are looking forward nd PMT Italia to ensure the projects' success".

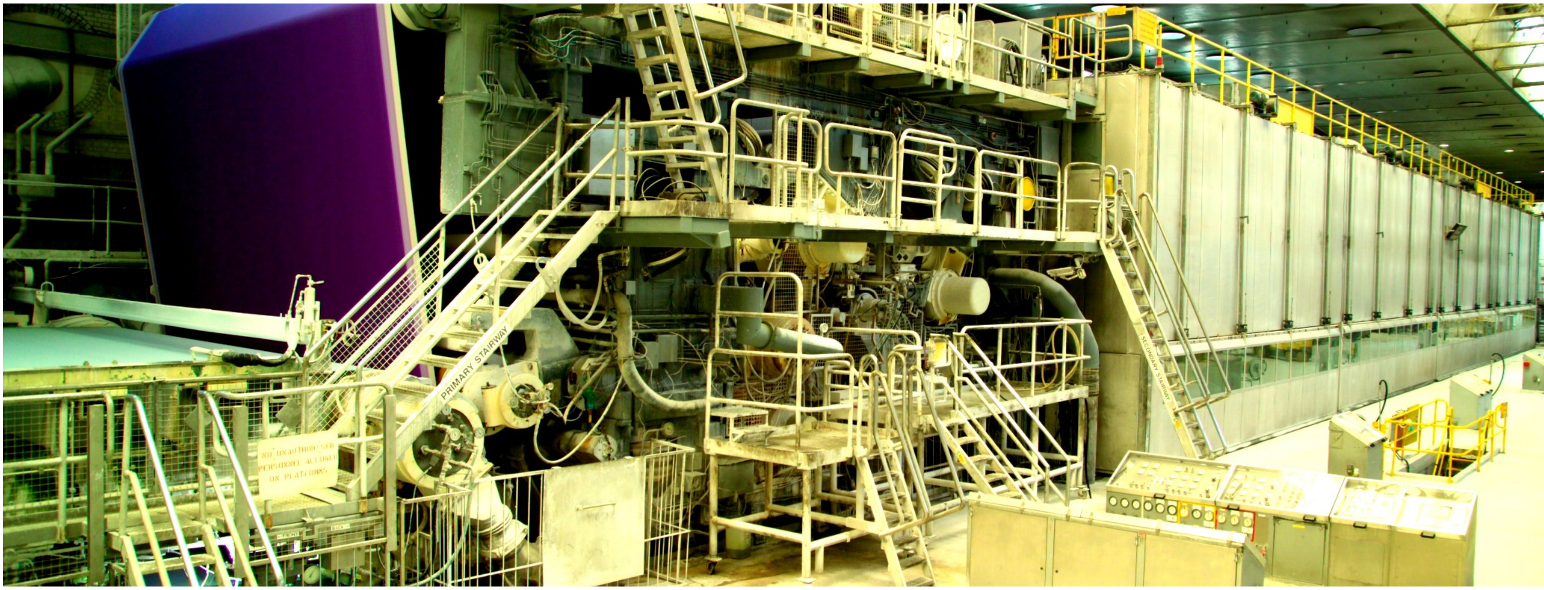
2008-Present
DS Smith
Combined Site

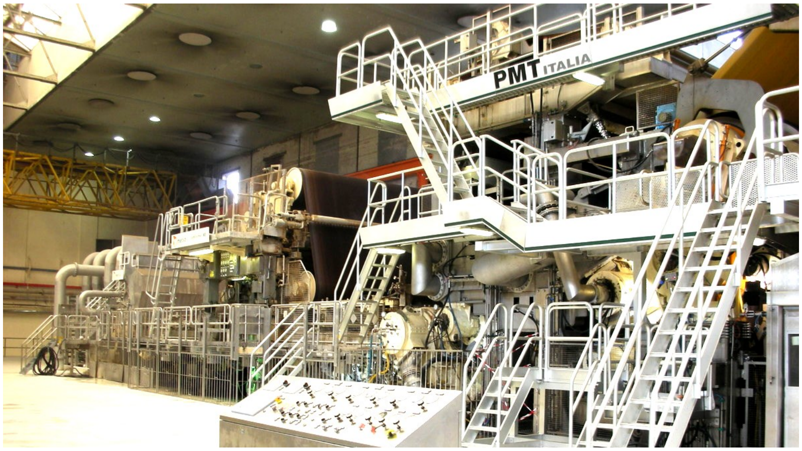
PM6 & E Line

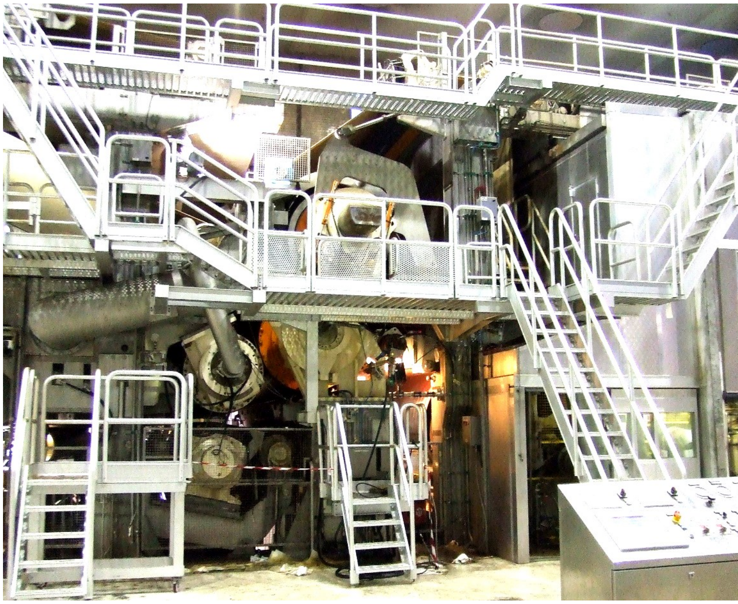
PM3 White Top

AD Effluent Plant

Energy Developments—K3 & K4



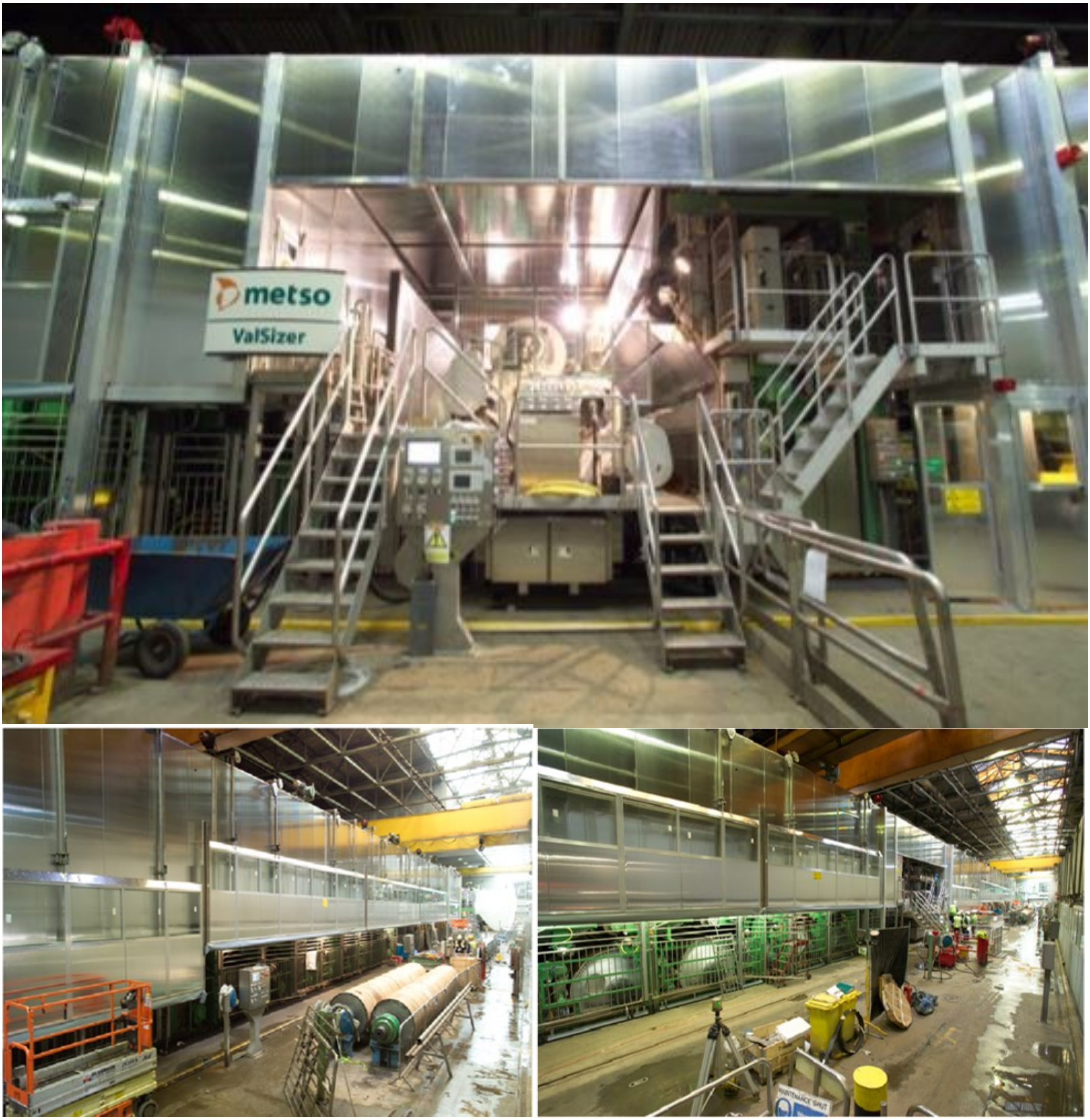




PM6 Rebuilt to Produce Light-weight Fluting and Liners

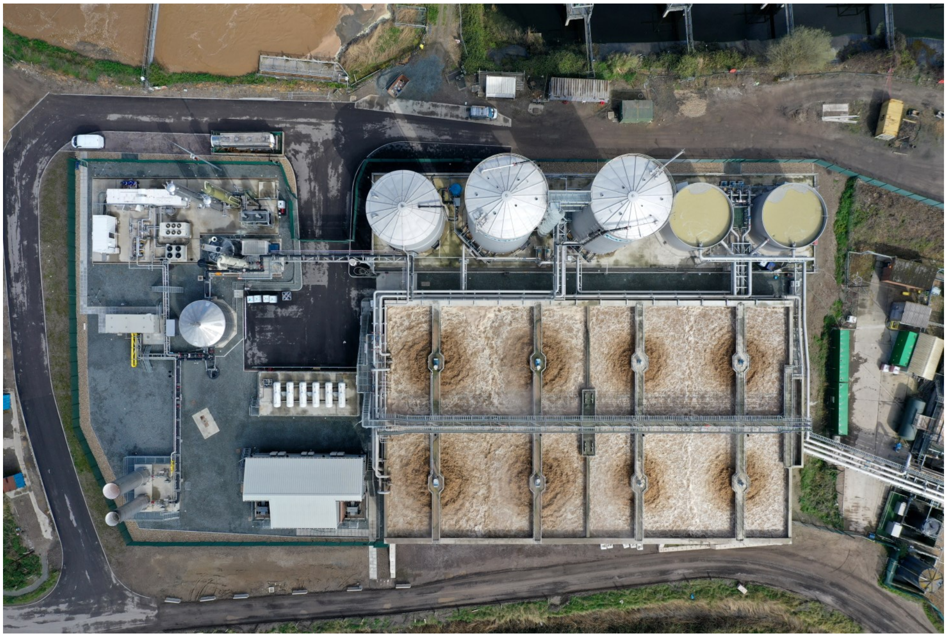
AINSCOUGH
CRANE HIRE LTD
AINSCOUGH

VALMET
Sym-Belt S



PM3 Rebuild 2012 White Top Liners

Film Sizer & Calender



Anaerobic Digester 2018

Gas Produced is Recovered Cleaned and Injected into National Grid

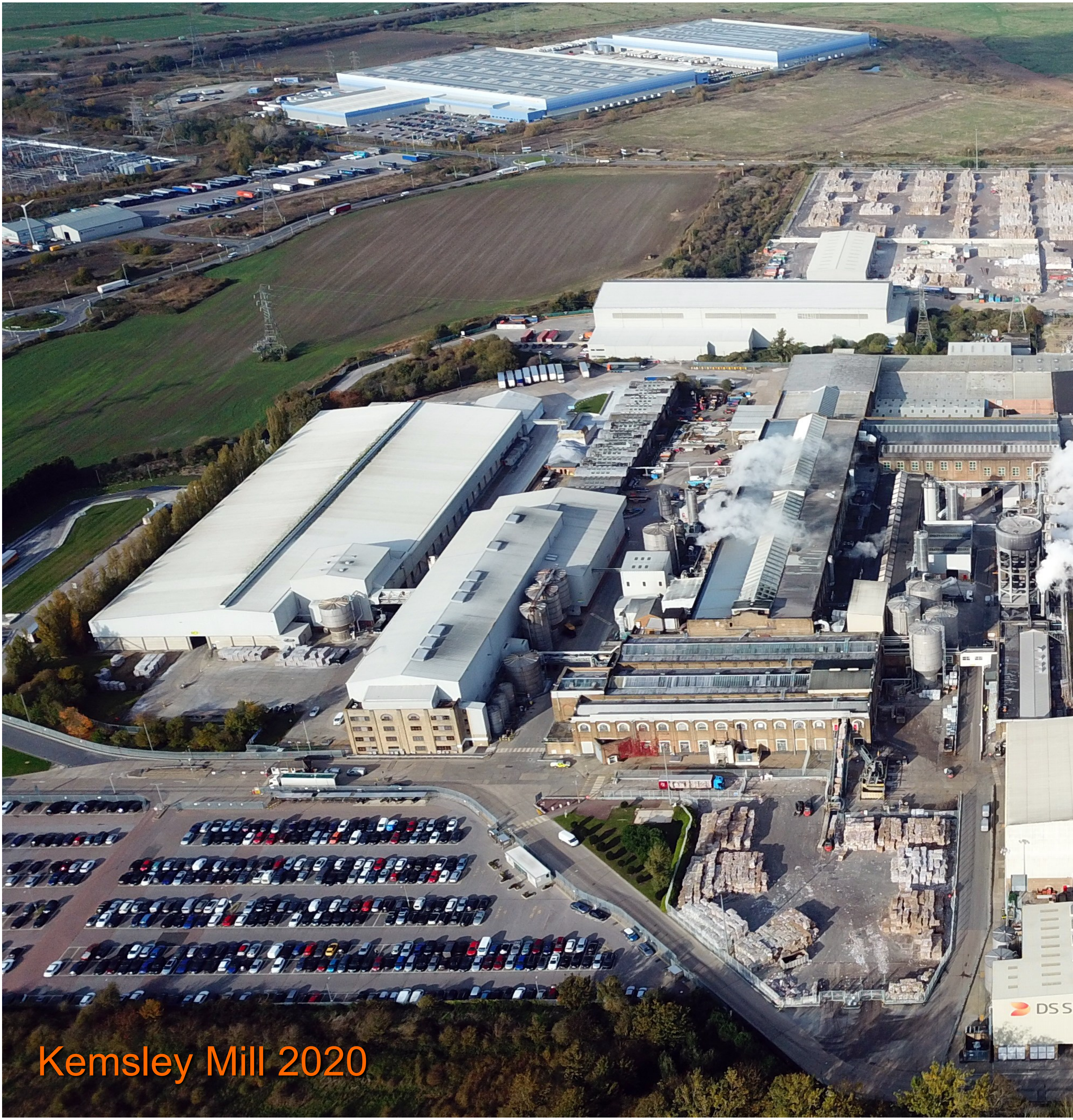
Reducing Kemsley’s Carbon Footprint

K3 Wheelabrator Energy From Waste Plant

K3 produces power for the National Grid and also provide steam to Kemsley and therefore reduces the Mill’s carbon Footprint

K4 construction, new road & pond removal

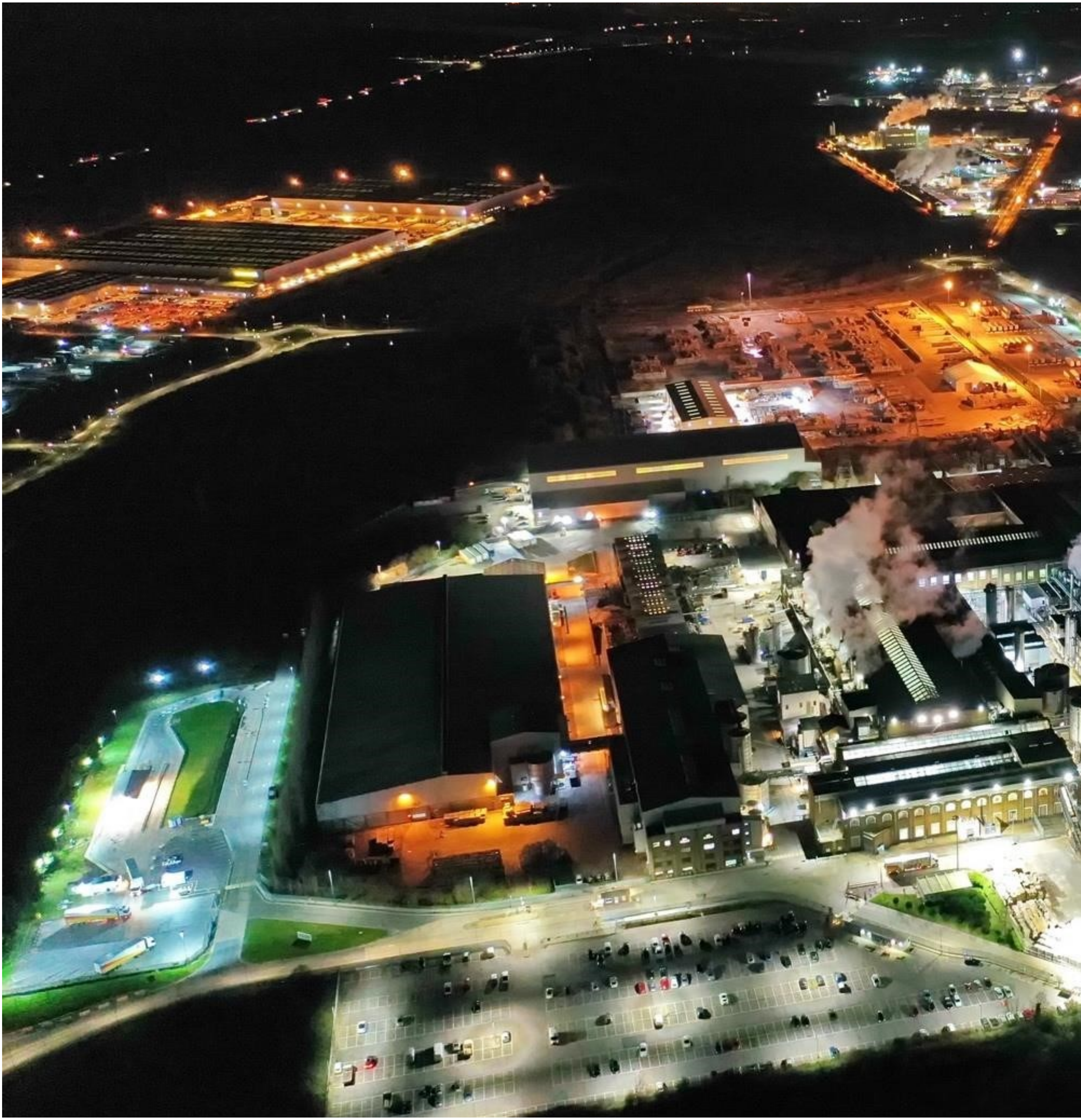
Further reduction in Kemsley Mills carbon emissions

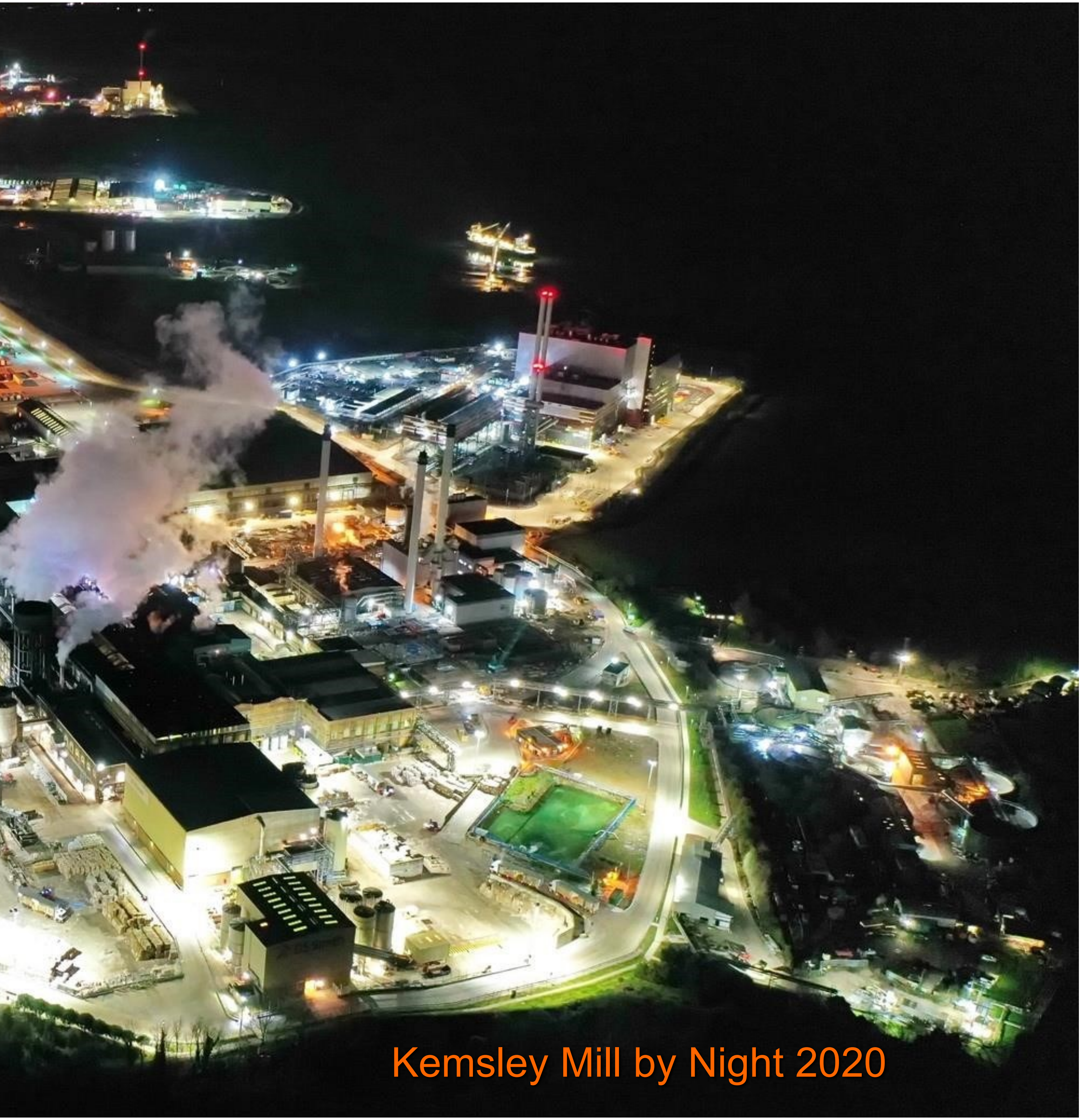


Kemsley Mill 2020

Ben Jennings

Mill Manager





Kemsley Mill by Night 2020

DS Smith

Published to celebrate papermaking at Kemsley Mill

GSM